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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"WHEN I AM DEAD AND BURIED."

I.

When I am dead and buried then
There will be mourning among men,
I hear one musing on my dust:
"How hard he fought to win his crust!"
And one, "He was too sensitive
In this cold-wintered world to live."
Another weeping, "Ah, how few
So gentle-hearted and so true."
"I met him only once; and yet
I think I never shall forget
The strange, sad look in his young eyes,"
One other says, and then with wise
And solemn shaking head—"No doubt
The hot heart burnt that frail frame out,"

II.

Good friends, a discount on your grief!
A little present help were worth
More than a sorrow-stricken earth
When I am but a withered leaf,
An outstretched hand were better to me
Than your glib graveyard sympathy,
You need not pity and rhyme and saint me,
You need not weep for, and sigh for, and paint me
After you've starved me—driven me dead,
Say! do you hear? What I want is bread!

"*The Old Cabinet,*" *Scribner's for April.*

MAKING LOVE TO THE COOK.

"Hear me, Minna; you shall. I will not be trifled with any longer."

"You surely would not accuse me for trifling; I have simply avoided you because your addresses are distasteful to me."

"Oh! Minna!"

Only two words; but his manner spoke such volumes of reproach, as he turned to leave her, that she was touched, and quickly grasped his arm to prevent his departure, saying earnestly:

"No, not distasteful, Mr. Sarle, but out of place. You are utterly ignorant regarding myself or connections. You are a gentleman of wealth or position; while I am as you see, a poor lone woman, without friends, earning my daily bread and shelter by cooking the victuals for your lady mother and her most respectable family."

"And yet, Minna, I want you for my wife. You have education and refinement, and how you came to occupy so singular a position is certainly puzzling; but I feel assured you have chosen it from no mean motive. I do not desire to pry into the secret; I do want to raise you out of it, and place you where your heart and mind will be at home."

For answer she hid her face in her hands and sobbed bitterly, while he endeavored to sooth her with all the endearing names at his command.

"I do not doubt your good intentions, Mr. Sarle, and yet, would you take the advantage of your mother's absence to make love to her cook, as a compliment to me! I cannot view it as such, however; you may not believe a person in my position capable of propriety scruples."

"You are talking like a woman now, your words come only from the tongue. Your heart tells you when a man loves as purely and earnestly as I do you, he does not stop to question 'proper hours,' especially when the occasions are so rare, that are blessed with your presence when I can see you."

"Oh! what a pretty speech; that is too much for the cook's head to bear. I fear if I do not leave you on the instant, sour muffins will season the compliment for to-morrow's breakfast. Good night."

"Not so fast, you aggravating, but charming creature," said he, holding her by the hands compelling her to look at him, by the magnetism of his earnestness and fervor.

"Drop this bantering, Minna, shine your true self once more, like the sweet woman that lighted and blighted the sick room during those weary weeks of my suffering. Ah, Minna, while mother was dosing in her big chair, and you were reading to me, I was reading another story far more interesting, and studying the beauties, that flashed around your assumed character, and proved you to me a gem that I longed to possess; tell me Minna, did your heart remain untouched, did no tenderness for the sufferer help you bear the vigils that made you the dearest woman on earth on me?"

"Of course I felt very sorry for you."

"Really? how good of you; probably you would have condescended as much for a dog had he been brought to you with a broken leg. Good night."

"Be patient a little longer, Mr. Sarle, and the time may come when we can meet as friends, and your society will not place me in a doubtful light should others see us together. The necessity for labor is past—but enough for this evening; retire now, and believe me, when I tell you, were it not for your good opinion and to show you how sincerely I appreciate your noble heart, I should ere this have gone as I came."

The next day mother and son were holding an animated conversation, wherein Minna's name and merits were discussed, Madam Public Opinion, as usual, adding her weighty influence in favor of the mother.

"My son, what will people say? you cannot have it in your heart to humiliate me so. If she is of good family, why does she not teach? Who with any pride of self-respect would degrade herself to the position of a cook?"

Just then an elegant private carriage stopped before the door. Two ladies and an old gentleman alighted.

"May I bring them in here? they seem so—so gentle; I do not like to take them in the dining-room; they want Minna," she added hesitatingly.

"In here, and call Minna," commanded Mr. Sarle before the frowning mother could repiy.

One moment, and with a cry of joy too happy for any but tears, Minna rested in the close embrace of the waiting ones.

Murmured expressions of endearment; German pet names and kisses fell on the tearful girl, while mother and son looked on in silent astonishment and enjoyed the scene with sympathetic eyes. "Oh! Mrs, Sarle, they have come, my dear one! and I hold my loved mother again to my heart, and my father and sister. Oh! God I feel too happy after crushing the hunger longing in my heart so long, Mr. Sarle," said she, blushing through her tears as she looked at him. "My parents cannot thank you in tongue and language, but their daughter will bear you in her soul to the Most High in gratitude for having found one man that is worthy of bearing the names as it should be borne."

"You must dispense with your cook this very day. Mrs. Sarle; had I known my dear ones would have been here so soon I should have given proper notice," she added laughing, "but I hope to see you at our house. My father tells me he has settled here; his agent has made all arrangements; and our home is ready, and they wait to take me with them."

Sans further ceremony, the ex-cook departed in her own conveyance. This explanation arrived early next day:

"A little less than three years ago, there lived in a beautiful villa on the Rhine, a happy German consisting of father, mother and two daughters, the youngest not sixteen, myself and sister two years older. Our too indulgent parents loved us too dear to send us, as is generally the custom, to some establishment for the education of girls. We had teachers at home; we were taught music, languages and everything to fit us for the society in which we moved. At the same time, my good mother was one of those practical and sensible German ladies that do not consider any girl educated unless housewifery is one of her accomplishments. We were permitted to choose that part which suited us best while quite young. I, you can imagine, spent many hours out of regular study with the head cook of our family, taking a delight in every new invention for the palate, often preparing some delicious dish to surprise the good mother."

"We had a teacher of French who visited the house twice a week. He was a young man of decided beauty and lovable manners; at least the susceptible girl of sixteen thought him so; in short he won my fancy, I will not say my heart, for what child of sixteen, brought up as I had been, knew the value of such a possession?

"In romantic fervor, I appealed to my parents to receive my lover as their son. They understood the cowardly creature and endeavored to make me see his unmanly conduct; but wilfully blind, I cast myself into his arms when next we met, determined to leave mother and home for his sake."

"I packed everything of value I possessed, and left home one dark night to meet him and become his wife. We were married and sailed for America, immediately. My husband requested me to send my certificate and address of some New York hotel to my father before we left. This I did, also a tear-blotted letter begging them to write to me, and relieve my heart of the reproach it deserved for this step, without their sanction.

"I was happy during the trip to New York as my conscience and the loving attentions of my husband permitted. Expecting to hear soon after my arrival, I smothered the home-sickness that of course would come. Being left alone so much amid the hum of a thousand voices and not one familiar face in a great hotel, my husband absent, seeking as he told me, some remunerative employment, I did not question in the silence of my heavy heart what should detain him into late hours of the night while the days were so long—so very long—to poor solitary me.

"Two months went slowly by, and no news from home, when one evening my husband came home to me in a state bordering on madness, wild with drink, no longer cloaking his natural self for purposes known only to him.

"'Write to your Dutch relations and make them disgorge some of their money, for I'm not going to support you!' His words were spiced with oaths and adjectives that were alike whiplashes to my soul. They drove youth and love out of my childish nature, and developed a defiant womanhood, scarcely safe for my ignorance.

"I had made a friend of the housekeeper, that is, she had frequently been in my room while I was not well when we first came to the hotel. I went to her and told her my situation; she advised me to remain quiet, my husband would wake up filled with remorse, for his conduct had been a little excited with wine.

"Oh! I felt the truth of his words; he was tired of me, it was not me he wanted unless money kept the charm over him.

"But what could I do without money or friends so utterly a stranger in a strange land. I went back to the man I had learned to scorn in a little short hour, but he did not consider it worthy of a word of regret. I was silent; he became brutal, when one day I found a torn letter that he had carelessly dropped. It was from my dear father. The portion still readable proved that he had sent a check on some bank for my benefit, and urging me to come home; if I needed more money to write, with expressions of warmest love and regret for my ill health, also expressed a desire to hear from me in future. So my husband was a villian out and out. He had written to my parents, received money, and yet let me weary my heart out in longings for one dear word from them.

"One whole year this man had thus deceived me; do you wonder that my nature rebelled and my tongue uttered the scorn I felt. His words passed over me harmless; I decided to act for myself. Again I appealed to the housekeeper, who proved my friend since the first trouble.

"I was fortunate; she gave me a letter to her sister here in your village, with the advice: There you can live, and after a time become free from the persecutions of your husband.

"I came, was kindly received, and soon after was engaged with your mother as cook. The first news I had from home told me of their troubles. My father had meddled with politics, and our home had become unsafe shelter. They were about to sail for America, and waited but for news from me."

"I wrote without delay, and the result was, the best of parents have sold all their possessions in the old country, and are now settled in this beautiful village."

"My father's agent bought Judge Nelson's lovely place, where I anxiously await a greeting from thee and thine."

"Married?" Mr. Sarle seemed to feel that this one word was more powerful to keep them apart than time or distance. "Oh, why did she not tell me, for her, mother? I feel as if life had not one gift so valuable now."

"She will not have any difficulty in freeing herself from the man, and then, if she is so necessary to your happiness, you can renew your proposal."

"Marry a divorced woman?"

"And why not, my son? Their natures were divorced by a law higher than human. God never sanctioned so unsuitable a marriage; and it were a crime to force the least blamable of the two mistaken ones to wear the chains, nor should it exile her from the affections that beautify woman's nature, or condemn her to a loveless existence."

"Tis not the divorce itself I look at but the thought that another man lives that once claimed the relation to my wife would almost drive me to put a ball through his brain if I should ever meet him."

"Not at all probable that you will ever be put to the test."

"I will see her once more. You will go with me, dear mother, if she does care for me, I shall wait and help to free her—and then——"

Judge Nelson's place, now the home of Minna, was a most comfortable and elegant mansion, and there attired in rich but quiet style, her blonde beauty enhanced by her surroundings, Minna received her guests.

The romantic story of the ex-cook only added to the admiration Minna created but her sly preference for Mr. Sarle convinced him that he might some day claim her.

"Minna have you taken no step toward your freedom?" he asked her one day as they wandered through the extensive grounds around her home. "You tell me nothing and still you must see that I am all impatience?"

"I am divorced; do you think I would permit myself the happiness of your daily society as the wife of another? Or should I admit the mockery of crape over the heart that can but rejoice over its freedom? The man is dead. I can say it calmly and without feeling, for his vices led him to his death, in the haunts where congenial spirits charmed him."

Shall I tell the reader more? Those who have not experienced the sweetest moments of life, the consummation of the rights of true love, have not yet lived at all.

A Royal Marriage.

[From the London Globe.]

The coming marriage of the young Archduchess Gisele, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, naturally makes her at present the theme of every tongue in South Germany. The accomplished Princess has only reached her 17th year. The "happy man," Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, is ten years older. Princess Fisele is tall and slight, with eyes as blue as the empyrean, and the haughty expression of face that characterizes her mother and her aunt, the Duchess d'Alencon. She has a good soprano voice, and inherits the musical talents of Francis Joseph in an eminent degree. It may be mentioned that he is a distinguished violinist, and that his musical tastes are of a superior order. From her mother, the beautiful but capricious Empress Elizabeth, she seems to have inherited her talents in graceful horsemanship, in which accomplishment she is second to no one in the Empire or perhaps out of it. So anxious was the Empress on this head that she undertook the entire training of the Princess in horsemanship, and she has succeeded in her task admirably. The trossean and wedding presents are at present laid out solemnly for exhibition in Vienna, and naturally draw immense crowds. Besides the numberless costly laces and magnificent shawls and dresses, a complete toilette table, in silver, is admired for its exquisite design. There is also a prayer-book pointed in vellum in the style of the fifteenth century, and a fan set with precious stones, which has been painted by Lebrun. The Grand Duchess Alice of Tuscany, has given the bride a set of antique cameos of great value, and the Countess of Chambord, who is related to the bride and bridegroom, has added to the collection a costly knot of pearls and diamonds. The event will be one of much eclat, and the Viennese very naturally are on the tiptoe of expectation. By contract, the fate of Princess Gisele, is, on the whole, a happy one, as latterly crowned heads and heirs apparent to the throne have had less pleasant things to think of than marrying and given in marriage.

Head-Gear Oddities.

If there is a distraught looking being in the world, it's a woman with the new spring head-gear on. Not all Ophelia's straws can produce the effect of one of these extraordinary little brimmed, high crowned hats, stuck on the back of the head, apparently about to take wing from the little hair walnut on which it is lashed.

When I was a little girl, woman wore hats so far off behind, that to pull 'em occasionally somewhere near their heads, they had suddenly to open their mouths, and that tightened the strings under the chin, and then they would spasmodically hist their shoulders and boost the unsuspecting bonnet in the rear.

It was my only amusement in church (after the momentary pleasures of blowing snuff and judiciously using bent pins.) to watch the women, like hens with the pip, trying to keep their hats on. It's all coming back again. The spring bonnet is pretty—in some cases, very elegant; but the locality in which they are worn renders them detestable.—[N. Y. Letter.

A SUMMER DAY.

Sunshine over the meadow lands,
Kissing the crimson clover,
And sunshine haunting the lily-cups
And the yellow bees hung over;
And sunshine over the hazy hills,
And over the dimpling river—
And I wish that the sun and the Summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our love-making.
And I was silent, and she was shy,
As we walked down through the clover;
But we thought it the sweetest Summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass,
As they twittered to each other
About the nests they had hidden away—
And the coo of each glad bird's mother;
And we thought as we walked that Summer day
Through the clover-blooms together,
That at last the world was in perfect tune,
In the glad, bright Summer weather.

I cannot tell what I said to her,
As we walked knee-deep in clover;
But I know that the robins merrily sang
Their sweetest of sweet songs over;
And down in my heart love's own bird sang
A song that was gladder, sweeter,
And its echo joined with the world's sweet hymn
And made the day complete.

And when we came up the meadow path,
Our hearts sang over and over,
"O sweet, glad day for blossom and bird,
And for every blythe young lover!"
And yet I know not the words she said,
Or whether she spoke at all;
But of all sweet days, that Summer day
I count as the best of all.

AARON BURR.

His Whereabouts After the Duel With Hamilton.

The Hartford Courant publishes the following interesting extract from the advance sheets of an account of the life of James Williams, the old negro janitor of Trinity College:

"Professor Jim was the slave of Colonel Robart, a retired Revolutionary officer living in Yonkers, N. Y. Aaron Burr was a frequent visitor at Colonel Robart's house, and a room was always ready for him, as he might stop at any time on his way from Albany to New York and back again. The establishment of Burr seems to have made a strong impression on Professor Jim's mind, and he describes with admiring tones, the enormous carriage drawn by six horses, and the retinue of outriders and footmen which always accompanied him. Burr himself Jim describes as a short, rough and ugly, man, who swore and cursed constantly, but who in ladies society was very polite and exquisite. At the time of the duel between Burr and Hamilton Jim was at work in the fields at mail time, and his mother was sent on horseback for the batch of papers which was due. She gave the letters, on her return, to her master, and he had scarcely read the first one he had opened when, all hurry and excitement, he shouted, 'Get a room ready quick, for that little devil is coming!' When afterwards he learned that Hamilton had been killed in the duel, the excitement only increased.

"A moment's disgression here to the statements of history will be serviceable in ascertaining how far Professor Jim remembers the circumstances of this occasion.

"On Wednesday morning, the 11th of July, 1804, Burr and Hamilton met on the heights of Weehawken, and the duel was fought; on Thursday, 12th, General Hamilton died, and on Saturday, the 14th, he was interred with military honors.

"Burr writes to Joseph Alliston, Esq., from New York, July 12: 'General Hamilton died yesterday. I propose leaving town for a few days, and meditate also a journey for some weeks, but whither is not resolved. Perhaps to Stateburgh. You will hear from me in about eight days.' The next letter with any date is from Philadelphia, July 29.

"Parton, in his life of Aaron Burr, says that immediately after the duel Burr went to his home in New York (Richmond Hill), and for eleven days stayed at or near this place, writing under cover of friends in Philadelphia to his daughter and to his son-in-law.

"Jim's statement, as will be seen, becomes an important one in the history of Burr's life, inasmuch as the missing link in the broken chain of circumstances connected with the history from just before the duel till some months after is here supplied. The interest attached to the events in the life of our aged janitor increases when we find ourselves able to verify his statement with the accepted statements of historians.

"Now Jim says: 'Burr went first to his own home in New York, near the old State Prison, on West Broadway. The next day, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, as we were putting up a new yard fence, there appeared a great cloud of dust away down the road. Some one said that it was somebody riding, for the day was so quiet it could not be the wind. By and by a man came up and gave a note to master, that said he was coming. Pretty soon he came up himself in his four-horse coach. His head was bowed down and he did not say a word, but then his head was always bowed down. He caught hold of my master's hand, and they went into the house, and we didn't see him again till the next evening. The day that Hamilton was buried was a bad day for him, and he didn't eat any dinner nor go out for his walk along the river, but he walked to and fro along the corridor up-stairs, with his hands behind him. We could hear the funeral guns sounding up from New York. Burr kept his servant in the room with him night and day, and he had a case of pistols and a sword in his room with him. He stayed with my master some time, and practiced a good deal at target shooting down by the river bank, and I, myself, have seen a white birch tree where he had shot twelve balls into a space no larger than my hand."

CAPOUL was hissed at Lyons. He went there with Mlle. Marie Roze to give four representations of "Faust," but after such a stormy reception he cancelled the rest of his engagement, desired the managers to distribute to the poor the twelve hundred francs he was entitled to for the first evening, and then shook the dust of Lyons from his feet. He is coming again with Strakosch.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

IMPROVEMENT OF RANCID BUTTER.

According to Land and Water, rancid butter can be greatly improved in quality by washing it thoroughly in lime water, and then clearing out the lime water by a good washing in cold spring water. The lime water is easily made, by allowing a lump of lime the size of the first to slake in a bucket of water, stirring it well, and afterward allowing the lime to settle. It is said that a large business is now done in England by sundry persons, who purchase rancid butter at low rates and sell it again at much higher prices, after manipulating it in the manner mentioned.

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS FOR MARKET.

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Mr. A. Mottier said that in preparing the ground he selected rich soil, and plowed deep, then harrowed it thoroughly, so as to make the surface soil mellow. He planted the asparagus roots in rows three feet apart, and placed the roots eight inches or one foot apart in the rows. All the manure he sees he applies to the surface. He finds that "spent hops" make a good manure, and there being no seeds of weeds in it the bed is kept clean.

Mr. Murphy said he put on his plants in a similar manner, but he usually fertilizes every fall by spreading over the bed a thin coating of manure. If it is one inch thick after it has settled down, he is satisfied. People can economise in the application of manures by adopting the plan of always applying it over the surface. One inch in thickness is all sufficient. He usually dug over his beds two or three times during the year. In this inexpensive way of preparing their beds both Mr. Mottier and Mr. Murphy reported that they found an asparagus crop a very profitable one.

GREASING OF HORSE'S HOOFS.

A correspondent writes: "I had an excellent opportunity of observing the effect of greasing the feet whilst working in a shop where horses were shod for a large undertaker's establishment. The treatment of the horses by the horse shoer was the same as that of hundreds of other horses shod at the same shop; but the feet of the funeral horses were greased every time they went out, to make them nice and black; and, as the fruit of this practice, the hoofs almost ceased growing. They were exceedingly dry and brittle. The sole was not hard and glossy, as feet are after paring, but of a dry nature, and could in many cases be easily crumbled down by the fingers."

LICE ON CATTLE.

To ten pounds salt add one pound sulphur once a week, and occasionally sprinkle those whose hair looks harsh and rough, with sulphur through a duster. This has proved all that was necessary with me. Cattle do well. Judge Buel's cure for lice on cattle: Melt together tar and animal oil (one-third former, two-thirds latter, by measure), and draw with the mixture a streak across the brow and down the back to the root of the tail, and touch the tip of the ears.

SHORT HORNS NOT SUITED FOR ALL PLACES.

Dr. E. D. Moss, of St. Louis, an ex-editor of acknowledged ability, thus expresses his opinion on the short-horn mania, in Colman's Rural World:

While the short horn fancy has put money into the pockets of wealthy breeders, its effects have been disastrous or unsatisfactory in too many instances. Farmers like to be in the fashion; they are naturally ambitious to improve their cattle by means of the magnificent short-horns, so much admired by every one; they take in the fashionable idea that they must have big cattle. If they inquire, "What improved breed of cattle shall I get?" the chances are that they will be told, "Get the short-horns, by all means; there is nothing like them." In some cases the advice is good; in more it is bad. If the object is to raise cattle for any other purpose than beef, the short-horn is not the best. If the farmer is not willing or prepared to give them the high feeding and careful attention to which they have been accustomed, they will dwindle, and he would do better to take cattle better fitted for shifting for themselves. If he live in a hilly or mountainous region, he will have indifferent to bad success with short-horns in nine cases out of ten. Elm, sycamore, cottonwood, and black walnut trees grow to magnificent proportions on rich bottom lands—their natural home; they are not natural to lean, hungry soils, and cannot be made to attain the same perfection in them. It is so with the short-horns; to undertake to breed and rear these mammoth-framed cattle on poor soils and steep hillsides, is to attempt what is contrary to nature and the fitness of things, and making an exaction which nature will not endure. Yet it is done yearly, and will probably continue to be done until bitter experience teaches better

DOUBLE HEDGES.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer suggests the following plan of making a double and impervious hedge:

"Seeing various plans suggested for making hedges, I want to offer the following plan for the consideration of those who wish to have a pig-proof hedge fence. In this wise: Set two rows of plants, rows three feet apart, and from 12 to 15 inches apart in row, cultivate and let stand until three years old, and then trim up close to the main stem on the outside of each row, and top them at right height, say four feet, then place your brush snugly around the two rows, get up on it with your boots and tramp tight, and if you have brush enough you will have a fence that nothing can get through. The plants should be regularly pruned on the outside of each row, so as to let in sun and light, and continue to pile your brush between the rows. It will take no more room than a single row would."

A LITTLE girl was killed in New Hampshire a year ago by a kick from a horse which had been frightened by a dog, and her father has just recovered $1,450 damages from the owner of the dog.

FROM DAWN TILL DARK.

Of mornings when I draw my blind,
And fill the chamber with the sky,
Through welcoming roses comes a wind
I've known for many a year gone by,
"Up and away!" it seems to say,
This world is full of joy and light;
And I'll attend you all the day,
Till night."

Of evenings, when the new moon beams
Above the garden's sycamore tree,
A bird, awakened from leafy dreams,
Begins its whispering song to me.
Notes that like a crystal bell
Beating in the airy deep,
Seem to say "Sleep, 'tis well,
Sleep—sleep.

Such are the muses who inspire
The happiest hours existence brings;
The wind of morning wakes my lyre,
The bird of evening stills its strings.
Brief is the hour we have to live,
Soothing our cares on nature's breast
With song, and waiting death to give
Us rest.

VARIETIES.

FIFTY THOUSAND shad were received at Norfolk, Va., one day last week, on their way to the New York market.

THE fashion of wearing Cashmere shawls wrong side out, to show that they are genuine, again prevails.

A PRUDENT clergyman, unwilling to accuse a citizen of lying, said he used the truth with penurious frugality.

AN applicant for a pair of boots was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he recovered from his surprise, "Why, two, of course!"

THE Illinois Legislature is considering a bill providing that all persons convicted of whipping their wives shall be themselves whipped in public.

ONE Jean Manau is on trial at Bordeaux, France, charged with the murder of his father-in-law, mother-in-law, wife, and his two daughters. One of his sons has given evidence against him.

AN enamored Philadelphian has been convicted of petty larceny for abstracting his adored one's carte de visite from her photograph album; the Judge decided that to steal a "carte" was as bad as to steal a horse.

"YOUR children may never have wealth," observed a neighboring clergyman to his congregation, "but when they grow up it will be something for them to boast that their fathers were not members of the Forty-Second Congress.

AT a school examination, where words were "given out" for subjects in composition, a "mute, inglorious Milton" produced at sight this sentence on the word "panegyric:" "A few drops of panegyric, given on a large lump of sugar, is often best for an infant with the stomach-ache."

A CLEVELAND (Ohio) woman whose son parts his hair in the middle, has written to the Government to know if she is not entitled to a pension. The chief of the pension bureau writes back that she can not receive a pension unless he pastes his hair down in scollops on his forehead, and wears a seal ring on each little finger, in addition to his first-mentioned infirmity.

A NOVEL mode of punishment was adopted in a Chatham (Conn.) public school a few days ago. Several of the boys had failed to spell as correctly as the teacher thought they ought, so he laid one flat upon the floor and the others in the same position, but upon the first one, until the heap of humanity was about five feet deep. In this position they were kept until they suffered considerably more than they would by ordinary modes of punishment.

A HANGING garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. Take a white sponge of large size and sow it full of rice, oats or wheat. Then place it for a week or ten days in a shallow dish, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seeds will begin to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place, the sponge may be suspended by means of cords from a hook in the top of the window where a little sun will enter. It will thus become like a mass of green, and can be kept wet by the mere immersion of it in a bowl of water.

MRS. STILES, the wife of a wealthy banker at Fredonia, N. Y., heard a burglar in the room where the safe was kept, last Sunday night, and quietly rising from bed, she took a revolver and went down to interview him. He was kneeling in front of the safe, and, seeing her coming, he raised his arm to throw a billet of wood at her, but a bullet through that arm spoiled his aim; then he tried to draw his own pistol, but another shot determined him upon flight, and he fled, the bullets from the woman's pistol pattering merrily against his back. He hasn't been caught yet; but the woman thinks they can tell him by the sunlight shining through him.

A HUSBAND in Salem, Mass., recently overheard a neighbor remark with sympathy that he was henpecked. Of course, he would have been less or more than man if he had quietly submitted to this scandalous imputation, and he forthwith took strong measures to prove its groundlessness. He rushed home; he hurled a bootjack at his wife, he reduced to fragments two of her best dresses; and as a conclusive climax he smoked his pipe in the parlor, with his feet on the table in a basket of artificial flowers. It is now generally admitted by the people of Salem that this gentleman isn's henpecked, inasmuch as he will survive without a scar.

THE praiseworthy desire of a Clerkenwell, Eng., grocer to "advance with the times" has brought him into serious trouble. Mr. George Brown, the enterprising trader in question, had advertised a startlingly cheap tea—a "noted mixture," in fact—at only eightpence per pound. A customer who had reason to quarrel with the quality of this remarkable article, submitted it to analysis, and found that it was very notable indeed. It consisted of "iron fillings and clippings, gritty matter, foreign stalks, and small fragments of wood." A magnet which was thrust into the mixture brought out of it a larger number of iron particles. Mr. Brown's advocate pleaded *caveat emptor*, of course, and asked the people of Clerkenwell what kind of tea they expected to get for eightenpence a pound. The magistrate did not swallow this excuse, and in consequence sent the defendant to prison for six months under the new adulteration act.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

BOTH Pennsylvania Senators, CAMERON and SCOTT have taken the extra back pay.

THE organs on the appointment of FRED GRANT. "The President had positively nothing whatever to do with the matter."

GRANT claims that "the press of public duties" will prevent him from visiting the South this year, but hopes to be able to go a year hence. The idea of "public duties" interfering with any of his pleasure trips is good.

A WASHINGTON correspondent hits the nail on the head, when he says: "The friends of civilization agitate the postal question for the purpose of paving the way for Federal legislation to control the railroads as well as the telegraph lines."

RUSSELL FERRET is still clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate and United States collector of internal revenue. This is in violation of an order of the President.—*Phila. Press.*

AND HARRY WHITE is still Senator and a member of the Constitutional Convention and draws pay from both.

THE Constitutional Convention has adjourned till the 15th of April next. This will give publishers an opportunity to converse with their respective members and impress upon them the importance of a change in our gag libel law.

THE Washington negroes are blamed because the inauguration ball turned out so disasterously to a few spirited gentlemen, who have a deficit of thirty thousand dollars to provide for. They say the tickets did not sell readily because so many colored people declared their intention of attending.

THE appointment of FRED. GRANT to an important position upon the staff of General SHERIDAN and over the heads of meritorious officers finds no defenders except among the brass-collar organs, like the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. The "iron will" of his father however, will keep FRED. in his new position by which he can pocket $3,500 a year—this will be done in spite of the protests of the American people.

THE proposition to give the Democracy ten Congressional districts, and the Republicans seventeen, meets with no favor, we are informed at the hands of Republicans in the Legislature. Who ever thought it would? If the State could be apportioned to prevent the Democracy having a single representation, it would be done without a pang on the part of the ring managers. The fact is, Democrats are in the way, they cumber the earth, and ought to be all killed.

THE accounts in connection with the probable destruction of the famous National Bridge in Rockbridge county, Virginia, turns out to be a huge hoax started by the amateur journalists of the Washington and Lee University, while the letter of Professor CAMPBELL is a forgery. Some of the journals which gave circulation to the sensation reports are having revenge on students and the management of the University—several of which broadly intimate that they would be better engaged in attending to their studies.

JUST as we predicted there was no grounds for the new party rumors. We are now told by a Washington correspondent that the statements which have been widely published of conferences of Gov. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, with leading Democratic Senators and others for the purpose of forming a new party organization appear to have been founded on a misconception. At least half a dozen Democratic Senators who have been spoken to on the subject say that, although they conversed very freely with Gov. HENDRICKS during his late visit, he made no such proposition to them.

THE *Gazette* says "the time has come for the Government to intervene in regard to railway management." The exact method is not defined, but we presume it looks to the ownership of the trunk lines of railways, which with the telegraph would ensure perpetuity in the Presidency and a consolidated government. The trouble is, the party in power has cultivated the theory of centralization to a dangerous point, and realize the effects too late. The past session of Congress should furnish a practical lesson to those who think that private interests in corporations, and public duties are compatible.

THE sudden advance in gold on Wednesday last to 116¼ was occasioned by the sudden rising of the Bank of England's discount rate to four per cent. as against three and a half per cent. the previous minimum. The action of the Bank of England is doubtless precautionary and perhaps preliminary, in view of the anticipated demand upon London in connection with the active negotiation there of all sorts of loans on the eve, so to speak, of a fresh movement of money to Germany in further settlement of the French indemnity. More importance was attached to the matter because the alteration was made at a special or extra meeting of the Bank.

GRANT'S LITTLE BOY.

Lieutenant Colonel FORSYTHE at the outbreak of the rebellion threw up a lucrative position in one of the largest business houses in Chicago, and enlisted as a private in a company of dragoons; he subsequently became Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Illinois cavalry; he was placed on SHERIDAN'S staff, where he remained until the close of the war, when he was sent to the far West in CUSTER'S command. While out there he had a severe fight for five successive days with a band of Indians, in which he had a leg broken and received a wound in one thigh. He was an invalid for two years from these wounds, and when he recovered was again placed on SHERIDAN'S staff. He has been recently reduced from his staff rank and ordered to join his regiment as a Major, and his staff position is occupied by FREDERICK D. GRANT, whose sudden promotion from a Second Lieutenancy (passing over at a single jump the grades of First Lieutenant, Captain and Major) to a Lieutenant Colonelcy is owing to the interesting service of having a father who is President of the United States. One of our neighbors who not only rejoices in patronage from the Government, but whose owners are the happy occupants of fat offices—three of these good things being divided between the two—denies all this; but our authority is a letter from Chicago, which happens to be Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters, and the place of Col. FORSYTHE'S residence, where he abandoned a good business situation to serve as a private soldiers at thirteen dollars a month. The rules of the United States Army provide that no officer shall receive a staff appointment until he shall have served three years with his company. Before FRED. GRANT had ever seen his company he was placed on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff and started off with that officer "to make the tour of Europe" as it is called when a young slip of Royalty in the old country goes on his travels. SHERMAN got tired of his company before he was half through his trip, and packed the Lieutenant home again; as a sort of recognition of public opinion he was ordered a few months since to join his regiment in Texas, but now we find him, by the disgraceful and illegal exercise of his father's partiality, placed on the staff of the Lieutenant General, even at the cost of a gallant and patriotic soldier, who saw service during the whole war, and whose merits raised him from the grade of an enlisted soldier to that of Lieutenant Colonel.

Such things are common in Europe; they are becoming too customary here, and deserve public rebuke. Some independent member of Congress, should at the next session make this the subject of inquiry and of congressional reprobation.

WANTED—AN ANSWER.

It is well enough for some of the Administration organs to denounce the 102 members of Congress who voted for the salary increase—they deserve it: but for the life of us we cannot see any consistency in going after the 102, and never alluding to GRANT whose signature made the "big steal," as it is termed, a lawful enactment. GRANT could have prevented the steal if he chose and he is as much responsible, if not more so, than those who voted for it—every school boy knows this, and yet while our loyal, independent and outspoken *Dispatch* has had considerable to say of late concerning the votes of Congressmen it has not one word in regard to the President's signature. Now we desire to ask our neighbor—and respectfully request that it gives a square answer. If members of Congress were guilty in voting the money of the people into their own pockets, was GRANT less guilty by endorsing the steal when he could have vetoed and prevented it?

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is delighted with the action of the Legislature last week, which it declares has made the Centennial a success. It thus alludes to Senator WALLACE:

Too much credit cannot be awarded to those gentlemen who, having sturdily resisted the measure upon conscientious grounds, so cheerfully and handsomely withdrew their opposition when those grounds were removed. Conspicuous in this class was Senator Wallace, whose position as the admitted leader of the Democratic side of the Senate always gives him a large moral weight in that body. There was a recognized temptation to turn this Centennial bill to political account, and to use it to compel acquiescence in other measures to which Senator Wallace and others were ardently committed. But the Senator for Clearfield rose fairly above the political aspect of the case, and in a speech at once brief, manly, eloquent and patriotic, gave in his cordial adhesion to the measure, and by thus ranging himself and his friends on its side, did so much to secure the success of the Centennial Exposition that we most cheerfully acknowledge the public service that he has thus rendered.

On the other hand, the *Evening Telegraph* thinks the appropriation was not much of a shower after all—in fact that Philadelphia don't owe anything to the "country members who voted for the bill." It argues, and no doubt that the stockholders of the Philadelphia passenger railways will agree with it, that the million dollars should have been taken from the State Treasury. It concludes that—

The objectionable feature of the bill framed yesterday is in the provisions that it makes for raising the money appropriated. Instead of taking the $1,000,000 from the State Treasury and thus making it really a donation from the State, the bill imposes the whole or nearly the whole of the burden upon the people of Philadelphia, who are already doing their full share, and more, towards paying the expenses of an enterprise of national interest and importance. Instead of distributing the burden of the State's donation among the people of the entire State, the bill imposes a tax of three per cent. upon the gross receipts of the street railway companies of this city, with the proviso that if the sum of $1,000,000 should not be raised in this way, the State will be liable to the amount of $250,000 and no more. Under no circumstances, therefore, will the State be called upon to pay more than one-quarter of the appropriation, and in all probability not even that. The whole amount will come out of the pockets of those who ride in the street cars of this city, and the people outside of the corporate limits of Philadelphia who will derive as much or nearly as much benefit from the Centennial as we will, will contribute absolutely nothing towards making it a success. This whole scheme is nothing more than a mean device of the country members of the Legislature, who are jealous of Philadelphia because it is of more importance than the little towns and villages they represent. These men are impressed with the idea that they can regulate the affairs of this great city much better than its own people, and they are never tired of meddling with our affairs. Indeed, the people of Philadelphia are kept in a constant state of anxiety, whenever the Legislature is in session, lest some scandalous scheme of plunder shall be legalized by the votes of these same countrymen; and yet when it comes to doing something for the furtherance of a great national enterprise like the Centennial, an appropriation bill cannot be gotten through except with a proviso attached to take the money out of the pockets of the people of Philadelphia. We certainly owe no thanks to the country members who voted for the bill yesterday, glad as we are to get the money.

Instead of the "country members" trying to regulate the affairs of Philadelphia, we have been under the impression that the roosters and pinchers usually sent from that locality generally managed to run the whole State.

THERE has been unusual anxiety on the part of those who think more of party organization, than the honor of the country, to trip up some Democratic United States Senator, to get even with POMEROY, CALDWELL, PATTERSON, and the Credit Mobiliers generally. It was tried on in the case of the Missouri Senator, which having failed a dash was made for Senator CASSERLY of California. The following dispatch from his constituents puts that matter at rest.

The Washington telegrams reviving the charge that Senator Casserly's election—over two years ago—was tainted with bribery, and that such is the general sentiment of the people here, excite only surprise and indignation. The reports are believed to be adroitly imposed upon Eastern press correspondents by agents of some of the lobby schemes which Mr. Casserly's aided in killing during last Congress. So far from the bank of California having purchased Mr. Casserly's election, John Conness was notoriously the Senatorial candidate of the bank and the railroad influence. Casserly's election was the result of practical co-operation in the State election between the Democrats and a large number of Republicans who bolted the nomination of George C. Gorham for Governor, and who were opposed to Conness for Senator. This combination of circumstances, without any agreed coalition of opposing political elements, resulted in the election of Haight for Governor and Casserly for Senator. The Legislature which elected the Senator had these bribery charges before them at the time, but the Senate, which had a majority of Republicans, none of whom voted for Casserly, indefinitely postponed the consideration of the whole matter more than five years ago. His friends appeal to his whole course in Congress as the conclusive answer to anything imputing to him subserviency to capitalists in California or elsewhere. No reputable California journalist of either party questions Casserly's personal purity and integrity.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The colored population of Louisiana are indignant at the conduct of the U. S. Senate in regard to brother PINCHBACK. They resolved:

The exclusion by the Louisiana Congressional delegation of Gov. PINCHBACK and JOHN RAY, two recognized leaders of the Republican party, and its noted element of strength, from consultation in dispensing Federal patronage in Louisiana, was an act offensive to us which calls for our unqualified condemnation, which more than shows that our confidence was misplaced.

The colored persuasion will discover they are the victims of misplaced confidence in more places than New Orleans. They do very well for voting purposes, but must take a back seat the balance of the year.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that in the article of the bill of rights presented to the Constitutional Convention on Thursday:

No change is made in the declared rights of the press. This is a signal omission. If one thing were demanded of the Convention more than another, it was the removal of the gag imposed on the press by the present libel law. Perhaps the members of the Convention have an eye to saving their own shoulders from merited lashing.

All the press asks for is to be placed on an equal footing with other States, and the friends of the new Constitution should see that this is done. If shystering lawyers who make a business by bleeding publishers are permitted to rule and continue the gag, the new Constitution is likely to suffer.

SENATOR KELLEY, of Oregon, on whose account Congress proposed to even up salaries, has shown his ingratitude by concluding not to take his back pay. If he had taken it, he would have been obliged to pay back into the Treasury several hundred dollars more than he would have received, his mileage footing up under the old system over $5,000. What little honor might accrue to Senator KELLEY in the premises is quite offset by the financial considerations which induced him to refuse to take his back pay. At the same time, it was unkind of him to rob his associates of their pet pretext for getting their hand into the Treasury.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR AN HONEST BALLOT.

Senator McClure to Senator White.

The following extracts from the speech of Hon. ALEX. K. M'CLURE delivered in the Senate on March 12th., in reply to Senator WHITE will repay perusal:

If the Senator distrusts my earnestness of purpose, he shall see, not merely by my professions, but by my votes and acts, that political partiality will not make me shield any organization that pollutes the ballot. Neither by stealth, nor otherwise shall election frauds be encouraged or sustained by me. And I can say, furthermore, to the Senator from Indiana, without fear of contradiction, either from himself or others, that I have never aided or sanctioned a fraud upon the ballot. I have shared the confidence of the councils of the party for which he assumed to speak. I have been in the innermost circles of its management when it required the most exhausting efforts to maintain its supremacy. I have aided, in an humble way to direct some of its most important struggles, and I challenge the world to stain my skirts with conceiving, executing or even excusing an election fraud. In 1860 I was, without my own solicitation, charged with the direction of the Republican campaign in this, the controlling State of that great National conflict. When it had been fairly won, there were those about me in Philadelphia who were not content with the honest fruits of the triumph, and they stained it with fraud. In the first council held after that result, I not only demanded, but compelled the fraudulent return to be exposed, and the author of it was condemned to the felon's cell.

And, sir, in the later days of the Republican organization, the Senator well knows, that in councils where he was himself a party, I protested against the present registry law, and pronounced it an infamy which the Republican party could not accept and live. No man then questioned my devotion to Republicanism. I plead and entreated against its inception. I begged and implored my associates not to enact it. Its purpose was not disguised to him or to me by those who invented its provisions. None of those who were active in its preparation denied that it was intended to accomplish by violence what could not be attained by an honest vote. And the Senator sinned against his own knowledge when he uttered the innuendo that I had not been consistent in urging the purity of elections. I need not remind him, that I plead with him several years ago, with all the earnestness I could command, to be honest with the people of Philadelphia. Then this fraud was in its infancy. It had not strengthened itself by possession of all the channels of power, and had he been brave and faithful, he could have destroyed it and spared Republicanism the blistered crown it wears upon one of the noblest political structures. Nor was I alone in the effort. I was seconded in that struggle by the distinguished gentleman now Speaker of the House [Mr. Elliot], and also by other Representatives from Philadelphia, who commanded the highest measure of Republican confidence. And I need not now tell him why those appeals were made vain.

He well remembers that when honest conviction and sober judgment would have prevailed, those who desired the leadership, and sought to wear the laurels of the Republican organization, dispersed the counsel and silenced the Senator, by demanding the continuance of the registry law solely because they could not be elected without it. He too was a votary of ambition, and became a willing, superserviceable creature of those who, to gain their own preferment, whispered the story of advancement into his ears. If I had followed him, and looked only to personal promotion or profit, I should have been by his side and facile as himself. I could have been in my place to-night without a contest, and shared the honors and profits of the party. It had offices for the ambitious, plunder for the venal and flattery for fools, while to war against its degradation was to invite its resentments; but with pride, and enjoying the full stature of individual manhood, I have accepted the consequences. I need not tell him who must win in such a struggle. As surely as the day follows the night, so surely will the consistent and faithful advocate of the regeneration of our political system reap the full fruition of justice.

"But," says the Senator, "when the people complain we furnish a remedy." He tells us that the act of 1869 went into operation and no one complained of its results. Does he wake up like some modern political Rip Van Winkle? He must have slept through the winter of 1869-70, for the intelligent of all parties were well advised that at the first election under the registry law, in 1869, deliberately planned fraud controlled Philadelphia, and Philadelphia controlled the State. I do not conjecture—I speak it what is not now disputed. I speak of it in the presence of those who know it, and who before me will not question it. Fraud not only controlled the city and the State elections, but it came with its visible pollution into this body and controlled it also. A contest for a seat in this Senate exhausted the tireless ingenuity of the Senator from Indiana, to save a partisan majority in the face of an adverse verdict by the people. A return, with fraud ineffaceably stamped upon it, by reason of the computation of hundreds of votes as cast for Senator which were not returned for any other office in the district, confronted the Senator during the whole of that session, yet he asserts that no one complained of the operations of the registry law. He probably did not complain, for then, as now, he accepted fraud as a power and bowed an obsequious worshipper; but the intelligent and honest of all parties did protest most manfully, but vainly. He admits that complaint was made in 1871, but he boasts that "we modified the act in 1872." If I recollect aright there was some complaint in 1871. A Republican district that in ordinary elections contains the whole Republican majority of the city, and embracing a very large portion of its most intelligent citizens, did complain in terms which the Senator did not fail to hear. In the special election contest of January, 1872, the modification of the registry law was the overshadowing issue, and the Republican organization was squarely defeated by the Republican people. I speak to-night to reflect the majesty of that verdict. He labored earnestly and unscrupulously to rob it of its success, but he failed, and failing to defeat it, he affected to defer to it. Had he done so manfully he would have spared himself the unequal contest he has been compelled to accept to-night—unequal because his position is without defense. But instead of giving an honest amendment of the registry law, he gave the people an ingenious mockery, a fraud, a lie. Another statute clothed in plausible language, cunningly framed to deceive the unsuspecting, was enacted as an amendment, but its studied purpose was rather to increase wrong than to restrain it—to disarm the citizen and then assail him. I stated in my review of the registry law a week ago that it denied the courts all judicial power to maintain [illegible] rights of citizenship. I repeat that declaration now. The act of 1872, while appearing upon its face to afford a remedy in the courts for disfranchised citizens, in every way practically denied it. Had the Senator from Indiana, who bore a conspicuous part in that double fraud upon my constituents, presented the whole truth to the Senate, no one could misunderstand it. He points with an air of triumph to the act of 1872, and insists that the law means to protect the citizen in the courts. He knows better, and he knew better when he aided in the passage of the law. To the casual reader he appears to be right, but by the cunning arrangement of words, to be taken and construed in connection with the act of 1869, the whole remedy is practically destroyed. The canvassers can strike off names on the eighth day before the election. Under the law they can strike off names from the additional registry without notice, and they have assumed to strike off thousands even in violation of the provisions of the law, for they can do so with impunity.

With canvassers, most of whom are unscrupulous or corrupt, this dangerous and unrestrained power has been most fearfully exercised. And what is the act of 1872? It allows an appeal to the courts, if appeal is made three days before the election, and then twenty-four hours notice must issue to the canvassers. Thousands of names are stricken off without their knowledge, and not until they proceed to the polls do they discover that they have been disfranchised and entirely without redress. Hundreds of distranchised citizens came under my own observation last fall, under the act of 1872, and the aggregate in the city of Philadelphia amounted to thousands; but not one name was restored by the courts. I challenge the Senator to name a single case where his boasted act of 1872 afforded a judicial remedy. It is not an accidental fraud—it is a master-piece of deception, for it is as false in its appearance of justice as it is absolute in its denial.

I can give the Senator a very pointed illustration of the operations of the registry law as executed in Philadelphia. I have been a resident of the city for five years, and have lived during all that period within two squares of the place I first resided. I was known, I believe, to every citizen of the precinct, but last fall my name was stricken from the registry. By accident, I ascertained it.

I applied to the board of my old precinct and was certified as a registered voter. Upon it I was registered anew, but before an hour, the new board reconsidered and struck my name off again. I was again advised of it, and made a journey of four miles to have it corrected. They did not dispute my qualifications as an elector, but a grave legal difficulty had arisen. They questioned the right of another board to certify what they knew to be true—that I was a qualified elector. They had learned of the Senator from Indiana that they might quibble where they could not meet the truth, and they proved apt scholars. I asked them to name any judge in the vicinity whose opinion they would respect. Fortunately several judges lived in the immediate neighborhood. They could not, with any decency, refuse the offer, and they named a judge who promptly ordered them to register my name. They then condescended to place my name on the list again, and I left, feeling that I was a free and independent citizen, charged with the right of suffrage. Accordingly, on election day, I went with all the pride and patriotism of an American voter to deposit my vote, when I was met with the request to present my tax receipt. I had never carried such a paper with me, for it had never before been called for. I offered to be qualified that I had paid tax, and a Republican present, who had paid my tax with his own, proffered his sworn testimony that it had been paid within the year, but all was unavailing.

Another journey of six miles enabled me to present a duplicate receipt from the collector's books, and my vote was received. Having performed my duty to my country, I was content, but I was waked up again soon after to discover that I made a mistake in my vote, and that my own vote and ninety-nine others had been transferred from the candidate from whom I had voted for Governor, to the opposing candidate. The return had been correctly announced at the poll, but the return judges seemed to know better how we intended to vote than we did ourselves, and to get the matter right, they just transferred one hundred of us to the other side. Of course the bosom of the virtuous Senator from Indiana will heave with indignation at this invasion of the prerogative of the citizen, and his voice will grow eloquent at what in the better days of the Commonwealth would have been without an apologist; but he must remember that my own case was but a reflection of the arbitrary and violent system of perverting the ballot that he has made possible by violent laws, and still sustains upon the floor of the Senate.

If the Senator from Indiana would study the practical operations of the registry law in the manipulation of election returns, let him take up the Republican papers of last November. He will learn from them, that the return judges, for whom he is so awkwardly battling to-night, not only altered the returns from my own ward, but also altered the returns from many other wards in the city. This is not rumor or common fame. It is an ascertained fact, known not only to every intelligent voter in Philadelphia, but known as well to the Senator from Indiana. He knows that the vote of nearly fifty precincts was deliberately changed, to diminish the party vote on one side, and to increase the party vote on the other side, and he knows also that the details of these wanton frauds were published, and denounced unsparingly by every city Republican journal. He knows, also, that not one officer has ever been arrested, much less punished, for this crime. These frauds were committed when no party necessity, or even party policy, required it. It was perpetrating fraud merely for the love of making a dishonest return. Why is his voice silent on these wrongs which stand out in the view of all as the stars above us? Why is he forgetful of this systematic and entirely needless corruption of the ballot, that is still fresh in the recollection of all?

One year ago my constituents appealed to this body for redress. They not only asked for a proper law, but they made the Legislature appreciate the earnestness of their purpose by a marked political revolt in the very citadel of Republicanism. Some remedy was deemed a necessity, and a pretense of deference to the demand was given. But the Senator then, as now, mocked them with a statute that proved to be but a cunning falsehood. They asked for bread, and he gave them a stone. They begged for law, and he gave them anarchy in their elections. They plead for the integrity of the ballot, and he gave them a double fraud. I admit that most of my associates on this floor did not intend to impair the rights of citizenship; and most of them doubtless believed that the supplement of last year afforded an adequate judicial remedy against the arbitrary powers of partisan canvassers; but the Senator from Indiana was in the confidential counsels of those who fashioned the act, and well knew that it was studiedly framed to defeat the very restraints it appeared to grant. It came from those who are experts in fraud and have made crime a profession.

Sir, let me speak plainly in answer to the Senator from Indiana. The issue and the occasion demand it. He speaks for a party in whose nobler struggles I was an humble but an earnest laborer. Am I to understand now that its interests and its success demand that fraud shall be protected by statute in the city of Philadelphia? Is it now a necessity that it shall stain its grand record of the past and dim the lustre of its patriotic achievements, by bowing at the altar of deliberate wrong? I cannot believe that Republican Senators will so decide. I will not believe that they are so forgetful of what their organization has been in the State and Nation; of what it has accomplished in the past, and of what it could yet attain under faithful and patriotic direction. I grant that it is deeply wounded, and that its supremacy is endangered. He who reads the signs of the times, and notes the unrest of its sincerest worshippers, cannot be blind to its probable and even early overthrow. Under its present organization in Pennsylvania its history must soon close, and the political party with the proudest offerings to a free people as its laurels, will end its efforts in dishonor, and go before the reprobation of the men who once gave it willing homage. Look at its achievements. It has reared the sublimest column to freedom and equal justice that has ever been created by political effort; but the mousing owl now burrows under its once secure foundations; the slimy stains of venal ambition are left indelible on its fair surface, as unworthy men have climbed to its highest honors, and the once green laurels with which it was crowned have withered and faded before the polluting atmosphere that now envelops it. And to-night the Senator from Indiana has deepened every wound the Republican organization bears, and exhausted himself to hasten its decline and fall. It cannot survive persistent assaults upon public justice and private rights. It can live only by regenerating itself, by returning to the sincerity of conviction that called it into being. The bad men who have crawled into its temples and defiled them, and who to-night bear its banners and sound its long roll, libel the purposes of the hundreds of thousands of sincere republicans in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania. They are no less honest men than they were in the past, nor are they any less devoted to their political faith; but when their banners are blotted and their altars shadowed with shame, they will yield their party to save the free institutions for which they have given unmeasured sacrifice.

They are deeply humiliated at the pitiable special pleading of the Senator from Indiana, and his mad attempts to drag them down into the lowest partisanship. They blush to see its destiny thus controlled, and to hear his insolent order for servile obedience to confessed wrong. They see only its already manifold scars and sores torn open afresh, and by those who should probe and heal. It is staggering under the inordinate greed of its swarms of placemen. It is oppressed with leaders who, like the Senator from Indiana, multiply offices upon themselves which they cannot fill with honor. It is pierced to the vitals by the lawlessness that places more than half a score of political dependants upon the pay roll of this Senate, to plunder the treasury, with the assent of the Senator. And yet, standing in the midst of the demoralization he has aided so largely to bring upon the body politic, and while falsely defending it, and with the refinement of deceit aiming to perpetuate it, he thanks God that he is not as other men. It is this contempt for integrity, alike in the enactment and execution of our laws, that has made Republicanism tremble on the very verge of destruction.

When the Republican organization shall return to its great purpose; to the promotion of faithful men; to the enactment of just laws, and to honest deference to enlightened public sentiment, it shall have my hearty support. Its places I do not seek, and mere partisan favors I hope never to merit. Men like the Senator from Indiana must have parties and he must obey. He would be nothing if not a leader. Leaders must have followers of their own kind, and he has found them. There are those, however, and they are numbered by thousands, who can defy party when it is forgetful of its most sacred duties, and they can survive the mingled fear and hate of the little partisans who must be lifted to distinction. I appeal to-night on this question, to the manhood and the statesmanship of Republican Senators, not to the mean ambition that dare not do right because it dare not offend. Are Senators prepared to respond approvingly to a fresh insult that is offered to a long suffering people? If so, they must do it with deceitful lips and malignant hearts, for the fraud is palpable and admitted.

It will avail nothing that laws are framed with fair words, if they are to be executed as engines of oppression. It was Louis XI. I believe, who perfected the tortures of the Bastile by the construction of pits, lined with the most exquisitely polished stone, but so ingeniously fashioned that the victim had no resting place. He had but to languish in protracted agony until he could welcome death. And you have read of the chamber whose walls imperceptibly but surely contracted until they narrowed to the tomb. No sound or threat of danger was heard. No implement of destruction was visible, but with each fleeting moment, with the precision of the hands of yonder dial, the measured tread of death advanced. Thus does the Senator from Indiana, with studied deceit, bring the altar of polluted partisanship before us; and calls it holy, and bids us bow down in adoration and accept its deadly embrace.

Sir, let me admonish him that his partisan harangue falls upon an unappreciative people, whose intelligence forbids the longer triumph of deceit. If he has listened to the whispers of ambition, he has yielded to the Syren song that has left behind it hecatombs of its slain. It teaches forgetfulness of truth and of right, and lures its simple votaries, step by step, until they fade into their original nothingness and are kindly forgotten. It makes him utter sentiments, which, in this age of individual manhood, come like some tuneless bird of night, to hoot in weird and discordant tones, the desolation that reigns in the crumbling columns of the once regal palace of the Cæsars. It comes, as did the cry of old—"not this man, but Barabas," and purity and justice are crucified in our laws, while the robber is released to freedom.

Mr. Chairman, I have done. If I have spoken fervently, it was because my duty required it. If I have wounded the Senator, it was because he made forbearance impossible. I have but vindicated the truth of history, and leave the issue with the Senate.

Stephen Groverbeck.

ALBANY, March 29.—Stephen Groverbeck, an old and prominent citizen, die to day.

BOSTON, March 29.—Geo. W. Abbot, proprietor of the Randolph Express was accidentally thrown from the train at Braintree yesterday afternoon, and killed

IN PRAISE OF "WINKING."

[London Fun.]

Many men have passed away
Whom I should like to see to-day;
Cheops, who built the Pyramids;
Robins, tempting men to bid;
He who gave us Pekoe scented;
He who skate-spring boots invented;
He who taught the "rule of thumb;"
He who first jumped kettle-drum;
But of all, I'd rather drink
To him who taught us how to "wink."

Sweetest pleasure is't to show,
Without speaking what you know;
Sweetest triumph, when a creature
Smothers guile with oily feature,
You, with quiet, half-closed eye,
Bid him blandly, "By—by—bye!"
Greatly triumphed have you when,
Winking, you have silenced men.
And therefore never fail to drink
To him who taught us how to "wink."

HINTS TO WHIST PLAYERS.

Reviewing a small work on whist, the following rhyming rules strike the Pall Mall Gazette as being particularly good:

Mind well the rules for trumps—you'll often need them;
When you hold five, 'tis always right to lead them,
Watch also for your partner's trump request,
To which, with less than four, lead out your best
When you discard, weak suits you ought to choose—
For strong ones are too valuable to lose.

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING FABRICS.

Quaintly hued soft woolen stuffs for spring costumes make an attractive display at the retail stores. The materials prescribed for the soft draperies of over dresses are loosely woven rough-surfaced woolens, utterly limp and lustreless; hence smooth, finely twilled French cashmere is gradually giving place to fleecy India camel's-hair and vigogne.

SUMMER CAMEL'S HAIRS

of light quality, fifty inches wide, costs $4 or $5 a yard; from three a and half to four yards are required for a polonaise. The most stylish camel's hair

POLONAISES

have a velvet sash, cuffs, and large buttons, without other trimming, and cost, ready-made, at the furnishing stores, $60; with yak lace they are $80, and less handsome; add clumsy wool embroidery, making them very heavy, and destroying their characteristic plain richness, and the price is $125.

TAMISE CLOTH.

For inexpensive suits there is nothing preferable to tamise cloth, which is merely fine, firm, closely woven delaine like that of years ago. It is in all the tinted gray, olive and peacock shades, is three-fourths wide, and cost from 55 to 75 cents. Twenty yards are sold for a suit; the trimming is folds and flounces of the material piped and faced with silk of the same shade.

THE NEWEST FABRIC FOR POLONAISES

is raw silk with raised rough surface like Turkish toweling. It comes in dark shades for street suits, but is more distinguished-looking on pure white for the summer polonaises of watering-place toilettes; it has also ecru and batiste stripes alternating with white, and Algerian stripes of color with threads of tinsel. A yard and a half wide, it costs from $3, 50 to $5 a yard.

THE OPEN-WORKED LACE STRIPES,

that render woolen goods less weighty, were noted early in the season. They are finding favor for over dresses with lovers of variety; but, after all has been said, plain goods are more stylish than stripes or figures, and are the safest purchase for ladies who do not get new garments every season.

THE LACE STRIPE.

is prettily introduced in soft repped Sicilienne that is sold for $2, 50 a yard in single width, and in a lower quality for $1, 50; crape cloth with lace stripes is a fine light fabric in stylish tints, worth $1, 25 in three-quarter width. Cheaper laces striped goods of mixed wool and linen or cotton in excellent shades are shown for 60c a yard.

THIN, LIGHT SERGES

of prime quality and delicate colors, with shaded satin stripes, are $1, 10 a yard, and 27 inches in width. English twill is the name given the best-appearing mixture of cotton and wool, so closely twilled that it will not fray, and as flexible as cashmere: price 60 to 75 cents. A suit ready-made, with basque and overskirt, is $35.

ENGLISH AMURE,

a similar mixture without twills, is cooler than all-wool goods, costs but fifty cents a yard, and with care will wear well. The most desirable cheap goods, the best for service; and neat-looking whether in fashion or out, are English glace mohairs that do not shrink or show soil, come in lustrous browns and gray, and cost from 50 to 80 cents a yard. French cashmeres of the old shades, and in narrow three-quarter widths, are 90 cents a yard: in new, quaint tints, $1, 25 is the price.

BLACK SUITS.

For those serviceable black suits that most ladies purchase in the spring, wear upon occasions all the year long, and, despite newer fabrics, replace by a similar dress, dainty and fresh, the long-tried materials are jet black alpacas of the buffalo and otter brands, worth from 75 cents to $1, 25 for choice qualities. If a more lustrous goods is preferred, the silk-finished beaver mohair is used, and is lighter for summer wear.

THE TURKISH BRILLIANTINE

is also a very beautiful stuff, rather heavier than the beaver mohair, but equally lustrous in finish. The so-called national machine-made trimmings of these different fabrics, more or less elaborately puffed and fluted, trim them handsomely, and greatly lessen the dressmaker's bill.—[Harper's Bazar.

Anneke Jans Again.

On Tuesday last a meeting of the Chicago heirs of Anneke Jans, the old-time coquette of Manhattan Island, was held in Chicago to elect delegates to the convention of heirs to be held in Trenton, N. J., on April 24th, at which further revelations were made. A Chicago paper gives the following:

Sarah and Wolfort Webber and Wintjie Sybrant Brower died in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, leaving behind them a considerable amount of property. They also left wills, bequeathing their possessions to their children, and their children's heirs; but, in the course of a generation or two, those important documents became lost in some of the musty, cobweb-covered courts of Dykeland. Recently, while explorations were being made in the interest of the Anneke Jans heirs—who, it appears, are identical with the Webber and Brower heirs—the long-lost wills were found, and it was discovered that about $70,000,000 awaiting lawful claimants in Holland. This was a joyful piece of intelligence to a large number of people in this country who can trace their genealogical record back to the immediate descendants of the Webbers and Browers, some of whom settled in New York in the seventeenth century. Since the announcement was made meetings have been held in different parts of the country to make arrangements for proving heirship and securing the prize. It is now believed that the matter will be brought before the United States Courts and definitely settled in a short time.

Speed of the Carrier-Pigeon.

The speed of the carrier-pigeon has been generally overrated. Careful experiments have shown that thirty miles an hour is the average, although, in a few authenticated instances, thrice that speed has been attained. In 1808 an English gentleman laid a large wager that his pigeon could fly thirty-five miles an hour. To decide the question three of his trained birds were taken exactly that distance from his residence, and let loose in the presence of witnesses. They arrived at home together in just fifty-three minutes, or seven minutes, or seven minutes ahead of time. In 1838, during the great annual trial of carrier pigeons at Ghent, twenty-four birds were let fly at Rouen, one hundred and fifty miles distant, at five minutes before ten in the morning. Their flight was carefully timed. One of them reached Ghent is one hour and thirty minutes, having traversed the distance at the marvelous rate of more than ninety miles an hour. Sixteen made the journey in two hours and a half. Several were never heard from.

In the East wonderful stories are told of their speed and endurance. The traveler Lithgow tells us that one will carry a letter from from Babylon to Aleppo in forty-eight hours, the places being thirty days' journey apart by the slow modes of travel used in the East. But the stories of early travelers are to be taken with many grains of allowance. Although for a short distance, or in exceptional cases, the carrier pigeon may attain a much greater speed, thirty miles an hour is probably its average. It could not sustain a long flight with greater velocity.

Even this speed cannot be maintained without rest, for the carrier-pigeon has not the endurance which belongs to many birds of passage. It always descends at night for shelter and repose, and hence it can rarely fly across a wide expanse of water. To this was partly owing the failure of the attempt to use them for conveying intelligence from the Arctic explorers, and partly to another cause. Some writers, chiefly poets and romancers, would have us believe that the carrier-pigeon finds his way home from remote places by a kind of instinct; but this is not the case. Its flight is guided by sight alone. When let loose from confinement it rises to a great height in the air by a series of constantly enlarging circles, until it catches sight of some familiar landmark by which to direct its course. If flown on a foggy day it soon becomes bewildered, and either returns to the place of flight or is lost. Let loose from a balloon on a clear day, and too far above the ground for objects thereon to be discerned even by its piercing vision, instead of rising it drops perpendicularly, like a plummett, until it nears the earth, when it begins to wheel round in a descending spiral, constantly increasing in diameter, evidently for the purpose above mentioned, of ascertaining its locality, and discovering some indications for the direction of its course.

Interesting Wedding.

The marriage of Augustus Schell to Miss Fox took place on Tuesday, in this city, in the simple form of the Society of Friends, in which the lady was educated. The attendance was quite large, and took in some of the many leading friends of the two families. Those who saw the interesting ceremony of a Quaker marriage for the first time were deeply impressed with its great simplicity and solemnity. "In the presence of the Lord and these people" the pledge of "faithfulness and affectionate love till separated by death" is made, and no words of the most gifted minister could add to the force of these self-imposed vows. The pledge "to honor and obey" has neither part nor lot in the form, but the promise means all this, and, if possible, more. The real ceremony, however, is in reading the parchment giving the full names of A. S. and A. F., the birth place and parentage, the names of two deceased parents on the part of the groom, and of the parents, the father deceased and the mother living, on the part of the bride, with "the full trust in Divine Providence" as evidence of the work done. Then came the signatures, first of the husband, then of the bride, to the record, and these pledges are followed by the signatures of the parents and those nearest of kin. In a full, clear voice, the records made was read by Horace F. Clark, as the friend of the groom and as one who 25 years since was groomsman to the groom to-day. The marriage ceremony over, the congratulations began from a troop of old friends. Commodore Vanderbilt and wife were among the first. Then followed relatives, Judges of the Court of Appeals and of other courts eminent lawyers, and many others. The occasion was a good time for everybody except single men of marriageable ages now out in the cold, and not so very bad even for them, if capable of following so good an example. We forbear describing the ladies' rich apparel, the beautiful flowers, or the profuse entertainment. There was not so much of the Quaker in all this, but the so-called "worldly people" abounded, and so were gratified alike in toilets and all the world likes, save the wedding march and the priest in his robes of office.—[N. Y. Express.

The Queen's Levee.

[London Times, March. 19.]

Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a jet diadem over a long white tulle veil trimmed with black tulle. Her Majesty also were jet ornaments, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of black *poult-de-soie* with platings of tulle, with a tunic of fine Irish lace, ornamented with bouquets of variously tinted crocus and grass, and a train of black *poult-de-soie* covered with Irish lace. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and vail, Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catharine of Russia, and the Danish Family Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a white tulle dress, over white silk, looped up with Neapolitan violets: ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

AWAKENED.

My heart was like a hidden lyre
In silence that so long has lain—
Nor e'en the cold, neglected wire
Remembereth its own sweet strain;
Till thou, a breeze from summer shore
Breathed tenderly across the string,
That, waking into life once more,
Began the broken song to sing.

My soul was like a diamond spark
Imprisoned in the rocky mine,
Unconscious, in that eyeless dark,
What hidden fires within it shine;
Till thou, a gleam of noonday light,
Upon the buried jewel came,
That, breaking from its long, dull night,
Leaped up, a many tinted flame.

My life was like a pallid flower
Within the shadow sprung, alone,
Forgotten of the sun and shower,
And withering ere it has blown;
Till thou, a drop of morning dew,
Stole softly downward through the gloom,
And straight the bud asunder flew
To fill the air with balm and bloom.

Then take, and fashion to thy will,
This heart and soul and life of mine!
Shall not thine own free gifts fulfill
Their utmost hope in seeking thine?
I claim no harvest from a field
My hands have tended not; the tone,
The fragrance, and the light revealed
By thee, belong to thee alone!

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO SCIENCE.

Founding of a Permanent School of Natural History—John Anderson, of New York, Donates the Island of Penikese and $50,000—Agassiz Overwhelmed.

Professor Agassiz recently delivered an address to the Legislature of Massachusetts on the occasion of the visit by that body to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, and in the course of his remarks expressed his view regarding the establishment of a Summer school for the instruction of school teachers in natural history. He also suggested the holding of the first session during the coming summer at Nantucket. The publication of the programme and details of this proposed movement attracted the attention of Mr. John Anderson, of New York city, the wealthy tobacco merchant, who considered that the island of Penikese, which he owned, and which he had used as a private summer resort, would be admirably adapted to the purposes of the proposed School of Natural History. On the following day he deputed two gentlemen to proceed to Cambridge and to tender to Professor Agassiz the title to the island, with all its improvements and buildings, as a permanent location for the school. Of course, the generous was at once accepted, and Mr. Anderson has supplemented that act by the munificent pecuniary donation of $50,000 as the basis of an endowment fund for the institution, which permanently establishes it.

The island of Penikese, which will become the future domicile of the proposed institute, is one of the Elizabeth group of islands, situate at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, on the southern coast of Massachusetts. It contains about one hundred acres, and presents advantages which peculiarly adapt it to the purposes contemplated by Professor Agassiz. Its situation in the ocean, within easy access of the main land, secures privacy and freedom from intrusion, while its wonderful fertility will enable the institution to maintain itself almost within its own domain. Mr. Anderson, since his purchase of the island some years ago, has expended large sums in buildings and improvements, and the commercial value of the whole property may be considered little short of $100,000. His endowment may therefore be considered as equivalent to $150,000.

SOLFERINO.

A Remarkable Epitaph to the Late Napoleon III

The following remarkable inscription has been placed by the Societa di Solferino upon the catafalque in the ossuary of that town in memory of Napoleon III. Upon the front:—"Born in a palace, reared in adversity; found refuge when but a youth in Italy; loved her for her past, her treasures of art, her wrongs; and with youthful enthusiasm for her redemption first bore arms." Upon the right:—"Learned and immersed in the most abstruse studies, yet found time to investigate the condition of the working class; to study, propose, and encourage befitting means for their improvement and elevation, never as impartial sovereign forgetting their rights as citizens and men." Facing the altar:—"Rose to supreme power; united the French army, and became the champion of every just cause or people oppressed; loyal to his early convictions, came to our relief, and with our chiefs wrote our emancipation on the battle fields of Magenta, Melegnano, and Solferino. Free citizens of a free country." Upon the left side:—"Arbitrator of Europe for fifteen years; reduced to the profoundest depths of misfortune in less than one short month; died an exile in a foreign land! History may not yet pronounce judgment upon his life, but Italy will gratefully revere her benefactor forever!" Upon a table at the foot of the catafalque lay open a large volume of great value as a historical relic. Upon the first page are the signatures of the officers who took part in the battle, and beneath them in clear relief, surrounded by delicate scroll-work, the autographs of Napoleon III and Victor Emanuel. The pages following contain the signatures of over 1200 officers of every grade who have visited this monument to their fallen brothers-in arms. The Swiss Times observes that round the ossuary 8000 skulls of the brave men slain in the battle on June 24, 1859, have been collected. Upon the door of the church which is the memorial of this great engagement stands the inscription—"To Napoleon III, Italy's ally in the war for independence of 1859, this society, who have here reverently gathered the bones of the heroes of that memorable and glorious struggle, offer a tribute of Italy's gratitude, and pray for the repose and peace eternal of his soul."

A SACRAMENTO lawyer remarked to the court "It is my candid opinion, Judge, you are an old fool." The Judge allowed his mildly-beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer a brief moment, then, in a voice husky with suppressed tobacco juice and emotion said: "It is my candid opinion that you are fined $100."

A LADY who was urging some friends to stay to dinner felt disgusted when her 8-year old boy came in and said: "Mrs. Jones says she can't spare 'no bread, and Mrs. Fox ain't at home, so I didn't get any butter." The friends thought they had better dine elsewhere, and the lady thought so, too, but she taught that boy that the way of the transgessor was hard before evening.

Hints about Hair.

The present fashion of arranging ladies' hair with the profusion of ornamental coils, puffs, and frieses, is exceedingly detrimental to the natural growth of that "crowning glory" The head is overheated with false hair, and the weight of the *coiffure*, which comes upon one spot on the top or crown of the head, drags the hair out, and causes the round bald spot so frequently seen when the ladies are *en dishabille*. The large number of hairpins necessary to fasten the ornamental hair in a manner to give it a natural effect are also injuries to the scalp, breaking off the hair where they are pushed in, and often getting tangled in the meshes, so when withdrawn each one will have a snarl attached. In the fashionable mode of hairdressing, the natural grouth is an insignificant part, sometimes more in the way than otherwise, for all the show it makes in the great pyramid that is heaped up in such luxuriance; it is, therefore, neglected and left in a most careless condition. None would ever suppose that long hairs were the growth of years, observing how, in many instances, they are tangled and ruthlessly pulled out. Unless women have a large coil of natural hair, they ignore it entirely, and strive to hide what little they possess by rolling it in a small knot on the back of their heads, to be covered by the false switches. The state of the majority of ladies' hair at the present time is truly lamentable. The front locks are broken and burnt off with crimping and curling with hot irons. The bald spot on top is fast widening its circle; the scalpy head, which is "never seen," is left undisturbed from shampooing, and the hair, which should be silky from brushing and free from snarls, receives no attention save the rough handling necessary to tuck it out of sight.

No one can be neat in person with a dusty scalp or carelessly kept hair. A little hair, when in fine order, is always beautiful. Even if very thin, if it is soft and glossy, and evenly parted on a clean white scalp, it is more attractive than the crimpy, frizzled, half-scorched hair, of which we see so much now a-days. There are occasions when ladies have not the time or inclination to dress their heads with false hair. It is then that the real condition of their hair is seen.

It is a very pleasant comfort for most persons to have their heads combed, brushed and gently rubbed by dextrous hands. The mother, when fatigued at night, is greatly rested and her headache charmed away by the tender hands of her daughter carefully brushing and arranging her hair. There are many men who derive much pleasure from having their heads shampooed at home, and anticipate the Sunday afternoon's combing as one of the luxuries that cannot be purchased at the barber's. It is an accomplishment that every girl and woman should possess—the knowledge of combing and caring for the hair in a grateful and agreeable manner. Women who selfishly proclaim that they "have no knack of any one's hair," and never allay a headache or promote another's by shampooing his hair, are deformities.

Gray hair always betrays the care the head has received through life. In observing the white heads conspicuous in a congregation, there will be found a marked contrast between those that look as if they were brushed and kept in a silvery, silky, shining condition by the loving hands of some daughter or grandchild, and those presenting a shock of grizzly hairs, looking as if they might have been combed with a three-legged stool.

The hair should be thoroughly washed with warm water and Castile soap at least once a month. The color of the water, after the first rinsing, will expose the necessity of this hair bath. To wash and dry the head in a thorough manner without pulling out the hair or causing discomfort to its possessor is an art. Snarls should always be brushed out. Combs in long hair are usually more or less destructive. Soda or borax, which is so generally used in washing the hair, is highly injurious. It destroys the nutrition supplied to the scalp and dries the hair, causing it to break and become unmanageable. To preserve the hair in good condition it should be brushed every night until it is soft and glossy. Rubbing the scalp with a little bay water or weak spirits of any kind will keep it white and free from dandruff. Fine tooth combs should never be used for scratching or cleaning the scalp. They were never invented but for one purpose.

"False" or ornamental hair should be carefully kept to be endurable. The habit of some persons of laying their coils upon the bureau, or hanging them on the gas-fixtures at the side of the glass, on removing them from their heads at night, is extremely untidy, as they become dusty and uncleanly from this exposure. Switches can be kept in good order for a long time, if well brushed and placed in boxes when not used.

A Dull Season

The season in Washington has suffered relapse of dullness and the gossips are at a loss for their customary quid. The Lenten season, together with the numerous arrivals and departures which marked the assembling of the new Congress has brought on a dearth of social recreation, and the Capital seems to be entirely given over to the pangs of what the housekeepers call the moving period. The caterers and their henchmen declare that they never saw a duller season, and they have hardly had dinners enough to pay for their gas bills. Much of the dulness of the season, however is ascribed to the heavy expenses which a perpetual round of social dissipation necessitates. The poor members have taken advantage of an opportunity to declare publicly in debate that they could not afford to live in Washington on their old salary The humblest of them must have his coach and livery at $5 every night and $10 on reception days which is only an introduction to the exchequer. Then there must be the customary exchange of civilities with all the necessary preparations, which takes all the money and a due bill besides. Miss Grundy knows quite a number of Congressmen who could not have got out of town but for that extra compensation, and the way they hung around till the last cent was paid, made a pleasing study to outsiders not interested. There is some talk about it being paid into benevolent institutions. Whenever a donation of that sort is made, she trusts that it will be accompanied by satisfactory affidavits of an unimpeachable veracity.

A FEW nights ago, at a private party up town, a young man sat talking to his beloved, when she suddenly grew pale and fainted into his arms. Now, what did the young man do? Did he rush around wildly, frantically, seize a glass of water and dash it into her face, and thereby spoil her beautiful complexion? Not a bit of it. Recognizing the exigencies of the case, he just simply unfastened her dress, and unhooked her corset stays. With a sigh of relief she returned to consciousness, and sweetly murmured, "Thank you dear Charles." Charles was posted. He knew what was the matter. Pass on.

AN INTRUDER.

Baby has been here, it seems,
Baby Annie on the wing—
In my little library,
Plundering and reveling.

Annie dear, the darling witch—
See how innocent she looks—
But she has a world of wiles
When she gets among my books.

Half the time I own she seems
Less a being than a star.
Then again I cry, "My books,
Annie, what a rogue you are!"

"No, no—" papa cries in vain;
Down the dainty volumes come;
Papa, here you are no king,
I am queen in babydom.

Stately Johnson lies in grief
Under laughing Rabelais;
Emerson is flat for once;
Heine's thumbing Thackeray.

Whittier, O poet rare!
Thou hast many pages less,
But if all were gone but one,
That would hold and charm or bless.

Baby with the double crown.
And the laughter-taunted eyes,
Papa's sanctum, volume-strewn,
Is to thee a Paradise!

I forgive thee when I feel
Breath and lips upon me pressed,
Sweet as any alien air,
Down from harbors of the blest.

"Papa," something whispers me,
"Better every laden shelf
Emptied by her baby hands
Than the house all to thyself."

The Modern Devil.

"The "Modern Devil" is made the title of an editorial leader in one of the religious weeklies, which describes Milton's Lucifer in the terms most applicable to a man of the world. "The Modern Devil," says the writer, "has risen above old-fashioned Puritanism and provincial strictness. He means business, and knows just what is practical and how to take men as they are. He is troubled no longer by high-strung theories and foolish sentimentalities. He knows easier ways of getting a living than by the sweat of his brow or any regular occupation. He has found out how convenient it is, instead of burdening one's self with the care of a family to live on the European plan. To-day he appears as a wit whose sparkling sentences would turn holiness into a laughing stock. To-morrow he figures as a novelist whose voluptuous description and too realistic delineation of all that is bad in life stimulate unholy passions and callous all delicate sensibility. Here his gilded saloons and flaring posters flaunt in the public eye; there you are handed his private advertisements addressed to the afflicted, and when at last you see him square in the face you recognize him as some old acquaintance of solid respectability or as some eminent personage of hitherto unsuspected probity."

Musical Gossip.

The visit of Mlle. Adelina Patti to the United States has been deferred for a twelve-month, and Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be Mr. Strakosch's bright, particular star next season. He has engaged Mlle. Torriani, a prima donna soprano, who is about to make her debut at Drury Lane Theatre, in London. Miss Annie Louise Cary, a contralto, who needs no introduction to the American public, has also been re-engaged. He will have three tenors; Signor Enrico Companini, whose triumphs in London last year, are no doubt remembered; Signor Victor Capoul, whose value in the most popular operas of the Nilsson repertory cannot be overestimated; and Signor Bonfratelli, a young singer whose performance throughout Italy have been exceedingly successful. He will have two baritones, Signor Maurel, who is about to appear at Covert Garden in London, and Signor Del Puente, who has been heard in Italy, and who is soon to sing at Drury Lane Theatre. For the basso roles, Signor Nanetti has been engaged. Then Mr. Strakosch has been fortunate enough to induce Signor Luigi Arditi, composer and conductor, to take charge of the orchestra. Prominent on the list of new operas to be recited during the season are Verdi's "Aida" and Wagner's "Lohengrin" which will be brought out with great magnificence.

Maltese Balls and Beggary.

The Malta News published at Valetta, shows that the tight little island is full of gaiety although it is not now so much so visited by foreigners as once it was, when it was looked upon as a pleasant and not costly place in which to spend a few months of the year. Balls, operas, and all other recognized sorts of amusement exist side by side with a great amount of wretchedness. While the bold soldier boys of the Eighteenth Royal Irish are dancing with charming ladies in barracks "transformed into salons of a Sultan's palace," and "realizing the wildest dreams of fairyland," poor people find their only hope of happiness in throwing their superfluous babies over bastions, leaving them at church doors and committing suicide. In Valetta, Floriana, the Three Cities, and the country villages many people are said to be starving and misery of all sorts to abound. The police are called "a good for nothing set of cormorants," who unlike the ordinary *phalacro coraz* are wretchedly remiss in attending to their work and addicted to the sucking of blood. Notwithstanding its gaiety and pleasure, Malta is said to be in an unhappy condition generally, and to long for a return of the halcyon days of "the goodly Le Marchant."

Probable Royal Marriage.

There seems to be very little doubt that the oft-reported and as often denied arrangements for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the only daughter of the Czar has been actually made. On the very night upon which the Gladstone Government went out of office the Premier received at a private dinner the Duke of Edinburgh, and at this dinner, it is understood, the final details of the arrangements for the marriage were discussed and decided upon. The Grand Duchess Maria was born October 5, 1853, and is the fourth child of the Emperor Alexander and the Empress Maria (aunt by marriage to the Princess Alice). The Princess is said to be a most accomplished linguist, and it is understood that she will inherit the whole of her mother's substantial private fortune. Nothing is said yet with regard to the "religious difficulty." The Greek Church consigns to never-ending torture all persons who do not confess her creed or belong to her communion, and the Grand Duchess Maria will have the satisfaction of knowing that her husband will, according to her hereditary faith, be doomed to everlasting agony. But this is not likely to make any difference.

The Imperial Family at Chiselhurst

A correspondent writes from Chiselhurst concerning the condition of the ex-imperial family and the present appearance of the little chapel wherein lie the remains of the late Emperor. There is no change in the surroundings of the tomb, and it remains, with its garlands, its flowers, and its banners, pretty much as it appeared when the body was deposited there on the 15th of January. The coffin, covered by its magnificent pall, still rests in full view of the congregation within its arched and barred recess, a part of the sacristy. The tomb will probably remain as it is until the arrival from Scotland of the granite column, the gift of Queen Victoria, when considerable alterations will be made. The Empress Eugenie still regularly visits Napoleon's tomb and attends services at the church. She is said to look cheerful and remarkably well in her deep mourning dress. The Prince Imperial, who has just completed his seventeenth birthday, has returned to Woolwich. The fete-day of the Prince will be that of the late Emperor—August 15, the feast of St. Napoleon.

Hot Sand Baths.

A therapeutist of London thinks he has discovered an infallible cure for rheumatism, namely, the administration of hot sand baths. He claims that the advantage of this mode of treatment consists, especially, in the fact that it does not suppress perspiration like the hot water bath, but rather increases it; and another advantage it possesses is, that it does not interfere with the respiration of the patient, as does the steam bath or Turkish bath. It is asserted that the body can endure the influence of such a bath for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can also be applied. It can be used for infants, and permits of easy application to a part or to the whole body. If this remedy shall prove efficacious for so serious an ailment, it will indeed be a boon to a large class of sufferers.

VARIETIES.

EDWIN BOOTH has retired from the management of his New York theatre.

THE most popular of all fabrics dress goods this spring are the "Japanese" silks made in England of a mixture of silk and cotton. Their resemblance to real silk, it is said, is so close that the trade in the latter has been seriously injured by their introduction.

MANKATO, Minn., is to have a prize ball. The best dancer is to have a sewing machine, and the one who holds out the longest a new suit of clothes. The best dressed lady is also to have a prize, and so is the gentleman who brings the most girls.

IT is said that if a grand International Convention of fashionable ladies from every country in the world were held to decide upon the most unhealthy and destructive mode of doing up the hair, they could not invent a style more detrimental to the natural growth of the hair than that now in use.

PICKPOCKETS in New York adopt the ingenious plan of wearing a false arm when operating in street cars or in other places where people sit closely packed. The artificial limb is visible, resting quietly on the lap of the thief, while the real hand is busily employed in searching the pockets of a neighbor.

A LETTER from Vienna says: "It is amusing perhaps to notice that at present the greatest prominence given to the United States at Vienna is the erection of a restaurant, which is now being built by some enterprising New Yorkers, where, no doubt, the peculiar Yankee viands and American drinks will excite the delight and tastes of the visitors to the exposition.

THE influence of women in political matters in England, appears to be worth winning. At a meeting recently, in support of a parliamentary candidate, the chairman specially commended the candidate to the ladies present, as being the best waltzer in the district. Such a recommendation as this was thought sufficient to secure their good offices in influencing the votes of husbands and brothers.

AT a recent fancy dress ball a young lady represented a witch, whose costume consisted of a scarlet cloth petticoat, trimmed with full-sized cats of black velvet all around the skirt, black brocaded overskirt, open in front, looped with scarlet bows, a pretty white muslin apron, also trimmed with scarlet, muslin handkerchief for neck, mob cap, hat and birch broom, altogether making one of the most novel—if not the most charming costumes—on the coor

A WOMAN was recently arrested in Newark, N. J., for being disorderly. When in Court she stated that she was the daughter of an English Colonel, and that her husband was a bank cashier in Belfast, Ireland. The alliance was against the wishes of her parents, and an estrangement followed. Her husband soon took to drink, and having squandered all, journeyed to America. She was compelled to place her children on Ward's Island, for her husband deserted her soon after arriving here. She wandered about seeking employment, and finally was hired to play the piano in a Newark saloon, where she was arrested.

A FLOCK of wild boars entered a French village recently and took refuge in a garden. The inhabitants armed themselves with guns, spades and whatever offensive arms they could lay hands on, and tried to destroy them. One of the boars, the largest of the herd, jumped over the palings of the garden, rushed through the village, entered a house and rushed into a room in which an old woman of 80 was lying in bed. Her son, who was the best shot in the district, pursued the animal and overtook it as it had its paws on the side of the bed; he cried out to his mother not to be afraid, fired at and wounded the beast, which then dashed through the window, but another sportsman who happened to be outside killed it on the spot. The other wild boars had also been hunted from the garden by the peasants, one of whom was attacked by an infuriated animal, and was so severely injured by its tusks that his life is in danger.

MRS. INGERSOLL was a milliner in Sparta, Wis., a woman of proud demeanor and prepossessing appearance. She was fond of dress and society, while her husband was sloven and a laborer. She interviewed an attorney on the divorce question, but was informed that as her husband was always kind and punctually surrendered to her all of his earnings she could not obtain a legal separation. Thereupon she took out an insurance of $1,000 on his life and invested some of his earnings in strychnine. Returning home from his winter's work in the pineries, he died so suddenly on the 6th of March that the authorities had his stomach submitted to chemists. As the quantity of strychnine detected therein corresponded pretty nearly with the nine grains missing from the discontented widow's vial, she is arraigned to answer for murder.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. BARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

THE prohibitory liquor clause was adopted by the Constitutional Convention, but since the popular vote upon the question it is proposed to revise it so as to prohibit spirituous liquors only.

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT of this State voted against the extra compensation and did not take the money, Senator CAMERON voted for it, and immediately pocketed the extra, although he is worth millions and SCOTT is poor.

WITH the upward tendency of gold, the approach of specie payments is not flattering. There are screws loose which could readily have been accounted for, if GREELEY had been elected; as it is we must accept this as one of the incidents of trade.

THE juror who hunted up a litigant and deliberately proposed to secur him a verdict for $100 in money has been found in Indiana, and it is asserted that there is no law to punish such an outrageous offense. The offender is reported to be a well-to-do farmer and worth $50,000.

CREDIT MOBILIER HENRY WILSON washes his hands clear of the salary steal, and has sent a letter to Treasurer SPINNER enclosing an order for forty-four hundred dollars. It is wonderful sometimes what a healthy public opinion has on the consciences of some characters.

THE *Dispatch* declines to answer our interrogatory propounded on Monday. "If members of Congress were guilty in voting the money of the people into their own pockets, was GRANT less guilty by endorsing the steal when he could have vetoed and prevented it?" Now we will try the *Gazette*. Will the *Gazette* answer?

A VOTE of censure against the Congressmen from Illinois who voted for the salary steal was passed some time ago by the House, and on Saturday it came before the Senate. An amendment was offered to the House resolution, subjecting the President to the same rebuke as the Congressmen, but nothing was done with either resolution or amendment beyond ordering them to be printed.

JAMES BROOKS, the one Democratic member of Congress who was compromised in the Credit Mobilier corruption, is said to be hopelessly ill. His indisposition dates from the time of the investigation of that wretched affair. But not one of the ten Radicals, who were equally as guilty as BROOKS has manifested the slightest touch of remorse. COLFAX, who sickened when he smoked a strong cigar, is hale and hearty, and goes junketing about South Bend with admiring and sympathizing friends, bearing GRANT'S certificate of good character in his pocket. But who is there to mourn for JAMES BROOKS? Not one.

STANDING UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

The colored gentlemen who form the rank and file of the "party of all the intelligence" down in Louisiana, have evidently become exasperated at the conduct of their file-closers and commissioned officers. They all want offices. Those delightful things of course were promised them by the pale-faces who are in command of GRANT'S *Corps D'Afrique*, and so far from having gotten a single tug at the public teat—a single hand in the money drawer, they find even their blessed PINCHBECK—well-named leader—left cool his elongated heels in the antercom of the Senate, and they themselves cut off from that Heaven o their heated imagination—office, with its res ulting greenbacks.

The indignant and independent patriots who rule Louisiana without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are determined not to give it up so. To what purpose all the forgery and perjury which was required to make KELLOGG a Governor and this PINCHBECK cook a Senator, if GRANT sends his soldiers to New Orleans to force the white man into his office, and sends no batteries to the Capitol to place the negro in his curule chair? It is the old thing over again. The negro does the work and the white man pockets the profits; and colored men—prominent or not prominent—are determined to stand this sort of thing no longer; and while expressing fear they announce a threat—the fear that under such a state of things the great Republican party in Louisiana, which simply means the very respectable colored folks who used to pick cotton—will refrain from voting or signing ready-made affidavits (these being convertible terms,) for GRANT'S brother-in-law and his squad of carpet baggers in that State.

An eastern paper very truly remarks that these Republican masses in Louisiana have neither education enough to be honorable, nor even the decency to be hypocrites, but wrangle and clamor over the spoils with the brutal sincerity of swine about a swill trough. In these things they differ in one essential from their white brethren at the North, who really possess the virtue of hypocricy.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The unwisdom of the present mode of choosing members of Congress and of our State legislature, is very clearly shown by the present and the previous State apportionment law, as well as by the efforts of our Radical Solons at Harrisburg during the present session, to cut up the State as fat as possible for the Republican statesmen who are ambitious to revel in the Halls of Congress and other places of enjoyment in Washington. The men who get up apportionments endeavor in the first place to serve themselves—for nearly every Radical lawmaker at Harrisburg thinks he is fit to fill a seat in Congress; next to serve their party. And after these two desiderata have been attended to, if there remains any place for the indulgence of some little regard for his oath of office, it is duly attended to.

This is the necessary result of a low class of men having gotten possession of the ruling power in the Republican party: for we by no means suspect that the mass of that political organization is as fœtid as are the leaders—if we ever come to that conclusion we shall almost despair of the country—we only regard them as unsuspecting people who shut their eyes and open their mouths and swallow any bolus which is stamped with the signet of the party; they have no design to do evil, although doing it all the time.

In regard to the proposed apportionment law, we find that the District in the course of construction for Mr. ERRETT contains the city, Wilkins, Penn, and about one half of the townships South of the river; while Mr. GRAHAM'S share includes Allegheny and the North-side townships, with Plum, Patton, Versailles and old Elizabeth, appended thereto as a tail. Mr. ERRETT sits at his desk as Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. GRAHAM occupies a seat as a member; and these two gentlemen proceed to cut and carve our county between them, much after the manner we imagine Mr. GRAHAM would have divided a bullock in which he and Mr. ERRETT had invested in equal shares. Where the Pudler Statesman comes in for his share of the divide don't clearly appear; he is on ERRETT'S side of the meat axe along with NEGLEY; who, if he don't get a foreign mission, will most probably occupy his corner in a triangular fight for the nomination.

If the Democrats obtain a fair show at all, it will be by playing upon the ambition of Radical Senators, by giving one or two of them districts for themselves in consideration of a fair bill in other respects; but how disgraceful that the minority cannot obtain what is right and fair, except by such means. We call attention to these enormities as a further proof of the utter absence of integrity in the Radical leaders, with whom no consideration of public duty or personal honor seems to have a particle of weight; and we have no doubt were it possible so to do, the State would be so arranged not to have one solitary Democrat elected in 1874. As Constitutions as well as all considerations of ordinary decency are out of fashion with such men, we shouldn't be astonished to find them skip from county to county so as to have districts made up of counties hundreds of miles from each other.

"AS GREAT A SWINDLE AS THE SALARY JOB."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday says:

> The constituents of Gen. GARFIELD, in Trumbull county, Ohio, held a meeting, last week, at which resolutions were adopted calling on GARFIELD to resign his seat in Congress, because of having voted for the salary increase. He replied, explaining that he so voted, because having the appropriation bill in charge, and the salary amendment having been tacked on, he was compelled to vote for it, or go against his own bill. Senator MORRILL, of Maine, justified himself by a similar reason. As this will, no doubt, be the popular reply of Congressmen when questioned on this subject, we will take occasion to say that THE REASON ALLEGED IS AS GREAT A SWINDLE AS THE SALARY JOB. No one knows better than they that it could have been kept off from the appropriation bill had they so desired.

And have you no word for the President who endorsed the "salary job" by signing the bill. Are his skirts clear of the "great swindle?"

AND the Pittsburgh *Sunday Times* too, has its say concerning "The Congressional Steal." It thinks that it is "especially disgraceful to Massachusetts" and says:

> An example for all conscientious Congressmen is afforded by the New York member who surrendered to assistant Treasurer HILLHOUSE his warrant for $5,000; took therefor United States Registered bonds and then *cancelled the bonds*, directing that they should be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus the interest on the bonds was stopped and the government gets the immediate benefit of the transaction. Had the member refused to take his pay the money would have been in the hands of the Sergeant at Arms until Congress reconvenes and appropriates it back into the Treasury. He, therefore, pursued the simplest, most straightforward and efficient method of preventing the loss of money to the treasury so far as he was concerned. We commend this example to our Pennsylvania gentlemen who still holds the money, and warn them that every man who retains it will, now and h reafter, be
>
> "—marked, and signed, and quoted
> For a deed of shame."

Now if it is "especially disgraceful" to anybody why not to President GRANT who had it in his power to defeat the whole thing and thereby save the country over $1,000,000 in "back pay" and an enormous amount yearly in future Why spare GRANT who sanctioned and did more than any other man to perpetrate the swindle?

A GREAT BOOK.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING has issued a book entitled, "The Treaty of Washington, its Negotiations, Execution and the Discussions Relating thereto," containing 280 pages. It will be undoubtedly interesting to readers of political history as well as of historical gossip. While Gen. CUSHING says his say in his terse and nervous English in reference to the points of difference in the workings of our government and that of Britain, he also sketches with a sharp pen the peculiarities of one of the Arbitrators. This, as well as some other portions of his book, will doubtless occasion pretty bitter criticism in the London papers as well as in the several Quarterlys issued in Great Britain.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN.

On the extremes of the Board, Mr. Adams to the right and Sir Alexander Cockburn to the left, sat the American and British members of the tribunal.

Sir Alexander Cockburn represents a family of some distinction, the Cockburns of Langton. His father was British Minister to Columbia, and one of his uncles was that Admiral Sir George Cockburn, whose service in American waters during our last war with Great Britain has left some unpleasant traces or memories in the United States. His mother seems to have been a French lady, being described by Burke as "Yolande, dau of Viscomte de Vignier, of St. Domingo." He was born in 1802, called to the bar in 1829, became distinguished as a barrister, entered Parliament, and, after passing through the routine offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1856, and of the Queen's Bench in 1859, which place he still fills.

He presided for sixteen years in the common law courts of England without being raised to the peerage. It is unnecessary to speculate on the reasons for this unusual if not unprecedented fact.

His political career dates from his zealous defense of Lord Palmerston in the affair of the notorious David Pacifico. This person was an adventurer of doubtful nationality and of bad character, in whose behalf the navy of Great Britain, under Lord Palmerston's direction, seized the Piraeus, captured Greek merchant vessels, and threatened Athens. The ground of claim was an alleged destruction of property by a mob. Pacifico claimed, according to the official statement of the case by the British Government, £4,916 on account of furniture and other personal effects which he originally stated at only 5,000*l.*, and £26,618 16s 8d on account of papers. It is very doubtful whether the claim was a proper subject of international reclamation. But after a three months' blockade Greece submitted to pay £5,000, of which £4,720 was either falsehood or consequential damages; and afterward, on an examination of the case in Lisbon, a commission awarded the petty sum of £150 in full satisfaction of the pretended loss of £26,618, induced, perhaps, by political reasons rather than by convention or any rights of Pacifico.

The conduct of Lord Palmerston and the British government in this affair nearly involved Great Britain in a war with France and Russia. The French Ambassador retired from London to Paris for the purpose of personal communication on the subject with his government. Count Nesselrode, on behalf of Russia, remonstrated in a dispatch which the London *Times* characterized as reproachful, irrefutable and unjust, and as profoundly affecting the peace of Europe and the dignity of Great Britain. The united voice of Europe and America has condemned the conduct of Great Britain in this affair. The House of Lords closed an historic debate by a vote of censure of the government. In the Commons the last words of Sir Robert Peel were raised in protest against this outrage on the rights of other nations; the morning dawned on a protracted session of the House before he recorded his vote of condemnation; in the afternoon of the same day he met with the accident which closed his honorable life. Mr. Gladstone, in the same debate, said that the claim was "on the very face of it an outrageous fraud and falsehood;" that "it was mere falsehood and imposture," and that "a greater iniquity had rarely been transacted under the face of the sun."

Sir Alexander Cockburn was then without parliamentary distinction or political advancement. With the devotion of a Dalgetty he placed his lance at the service of a chief, regardless of the merits of the cause. He was soon rewarded for his services by appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, from which he was promoted step by step, with unexampled celerity, to his present position.

Since he became the head of the Queen's Bench he has occasionally appeared in the field of letters on questions connected with municipal or public law, but not in a way to invite respect at home, or attention beyond the limits of Great Britain.

A few years ago he published a monogram on the subject of nationality, in which he reproduced in an abridged form (but quite incorrectly, as the remarks of a most competent judge, Wm. Beach Lawrence, on droit d'aubaine, tend to show) the matter contained in the report of a commission appointed by the Government to inquire into and report upon the laws of naturalization and allegiance in England.

Again, when it was proposed to arraign Nelson and Brand as criminals in England, for acts committed in Jamaica under proclamation of martial law, Sir Alexander Cockburn delivered a voluminous charge to the grand jury, which he afterward published with additions and notes, notwithstanding the partiality and urgency of which, the grand jury refused to find a bill; and it must be confessed that as a charge it was passionate, vague, declamatory and as an exposition of law it is valueless, when compared with the treaties of Mr. Finlason, in England, and of Mr. Whiting, in America, on the same subject.

This charge and some proceedings by which it was followed, provoked much criticism. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, for instance, called attention to the fact that the Chief Justice "vacillated," that he "went from one side to another," so as to render it doubtful what his opinions really were; and Mr. Hardy, as well as Mr. Mill, who spoke on the other side of the general question, said that the charge was "not law," and was "without legal authority." Mr. Finlason, a most competent authority, said that, "although the charge dealt so largely in denunciation, it was utterly indeterminate and indecisive;" that "it avowed a state of entire doubt;" that though "there was much denunciation of law laid down (by others) there was no positive declaration of law laid down by the Chief Justice." The same writer also points out grave mistakes of history as well as errors of law in this charge. Thus, the Chief Justice assumes as a cardinal thought, that martial law and military law are one and the same thing; a mistake which implies extraordinary confusion of mind, forgetfulness of his own official opinions in the incidents of the rebellion in Ceylon, and ignorance of the most common-place events of English history, for instance as detailed in Hallam and Macauley.

I allude to these criticisms for the reason that, as will appear in the sequel, the same singular intellectual traits and moral characteristics of the Chief Justice, which became conspicuous at Geneva, had shown themselves on the Queen's Bench, and had attracted the notice of his fellow-countrymen

I refer to this charge for another cause. It is difficult, for many reasons, to measure the exact personal value of ordinary legal opinions delivered in the course of adjudication by any judge of the Queen's Bench. All such difficulties cease when he goes out of his way to deliver a demonstrative charge to a grand jury on one of the semi-political questions of the day, and especially when such charge is carefully revised for the press, with additions and annotations by himself. Then we have the most satisfactory means of estimating the mental character of that judge. And such is the case here, to the effect of lowering greatly our estimation of the Chief Justice.

A later incident in his judicial career also throws some light on his character, and deserves notice in this connection.

When it was proposed to commence proceedings against Governor Eyre, growing out of what had been done in Jamaica, under the same proclamation, Mr. Justice Blackburn delivered a charge to the grand jury, in the course of which he said: "As to the judges of my own court, the Lord Chief Justice, my brother Mellor, my brother Lush, and my brother Hannen, * * * yesterday I stated to them the effect of what I am now stating to you, and they all approved of it, and authorized me to say—of course not relieving me from my responsibility or absolutely binding them, for, of course, they have not considered it so thoroughly and judicially as I have been obliged to do—still they authorize me to say that they agree in my view of the law, and thought it right." A week later, when the case had been entirely disposed of, the Chief Justice, while sitting on the bench, denied, with unseemly warmth of language and manner, that he had assented to the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Blackburn, but explained the alleged difference of opinion in such obscure language as to render it scarcely intelligible. Mr. Justice Blackburn replied, reiterating in temperate language his statement that the Chief Justice had expressly assented to the legal doctrine of the charge, and his colleagues, Justices Mellor, Lush and Hannen, gave no support to the denial made by the Chief Justice.

The qualities of character exhibited in this incident were the occasion at the time of unfavorable commentary on the part of the British press and public.

Sir Alexander Cockburn had seemed, on superficial view, a fit person to take part in the important duties committed to the Tribunal of Arbitration. He carried thither the prestige of judicial rank, as the head of one of the most venerable courts of Europe. And he was thorough master of the language in which the discussions of the Tribunal were conducted.

But, unfortunately, it would seem that neither the original constitution of his mind, nor the studies, pursuits, or habits of his life had fitted him for calm, impartial, judicial examination of great questions of public law. The same traits of confused thought, equivocation in matters of law, tendency to declamatory denunciations, adversary opinions, which provoked and justified the criticisms of Mr. Finlason, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and others, and which prompted conflict whith Mr. Justice Blackburn, reappeared in more vivid colors at Geneva.

Of the offensive singularities of his deportment as Arbitrator, we shall have but too much necessity to speak in describing the acts of the Tribunal.

A NEW EVIL.

This community was startled a few days since by a statement in an evening paper that a scenic representation of the death of the Redeemer of mankind had been attempted at a public Hall on Carson street in this city. It is well known that what were called Mysteries, based upon portions of the Scriptures were once exhibited in Europe, in order, as was said to bring more sensibly before the eyes of the multitude many of the leading truths of Divine Revelation. They were exhibited and gazed upon with deep reverence and with feelings of great solemnity, and it was claimed that good was done thereby.

But all these things have dropped into desuetude. Printing has multiplied books and a growing civilization has brought the word of the living minister to all people. Besides, all are aware how the most solemn ceremonies may be travestied either by malignity or by ignorance. Those ceremonies which we all regard as sacred when performed in our churches by authorized ministers, may when in the hands of other men in an inappropriate place, be very readily converted into ridicule. To descend to secular matters—every member of one of the numerous secret societies, will see the difference in the ceremonies of his order when performed in the appropriate place by the proper officers, and the same ceremonies in the hands of another class of people and in a bare room entirely inappropriate.

We have no knowledge of the parties concerned in the representation in question, but we take the liberty of saying that people who join together to ridicule the great central truth of the Christian System—the death and resurrection of JESUS CHRIST—must be bad men, and bad members of civil society. There is a law to protect the Christion people of this city from such gross insult, and it should be enforced. There is a very full liberty of conscience in this country, but no man's conscience is enlisted in outrageous attacks upon our common Christianity; or if it is, it should be enlightened at once.

QUIT.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, declines, resigns, retires, and repudiates the Civil Service Commission. This sickly editor of the "Journal of Civilization" and pet of President GRANT, finds after the "Captain of the Age" has been safely established in power for four years, he is not disposed to redeem his pledges in the matter of giving offices to those only who are fit to fill them, he therefore leaves the service where he found it, a mere tub to the whale thrown out before an election to attract votes. The N. Y. *Tribune* commenting upon this matter says:

From his retirement Mr. Curtis may contemplate the condition of the country which he has contributed so much to bring about with calmness and serenity. Occasionally, to be sure, a foreign Minister may be appointed who does not quite understand the English language or the requirements of his place, but never unless he is a relative of the Administration or a statesman who has served his country faithfully on the stump. These are exceptions. In the matter of clerkships, very few are appointed under Mr. Curtis's rules who cannot tell the principal lake ports or reduce a vulgar fraction to its lowest terms. Mr. Curtis goes out of office with the proud satisfaction of having compelled most of the clerks in Government to rise superior to vulgar fractions or find some other place. This is glory enough. It is to be regretted that this great event cannot be commemorated by Mr. Thomas Nast in a full-page cartoon representing Mr. Curtis in the well-known garb, slashed doublet, buckler, cap and all, of the Goddess of Liberty, pointing with pride and exultation to Mr. Casey of New-Orleans, the Rev. Dr. Newman of Washington, and Marshal Sharpe of the New-York Custom-house, with the remark, "These are my trophies." But Mr. Nast, we believe, has gone away.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that the most mortifying fact in regard to the Louisiana troubles is the indication that Northern people are quite indifferent to the ruin brought upon the State. It says that the present condition of the country is one of chaos, while the most serious results are felt in every business interest. The *Picayune* addresses the people of the North in these terms:

Your people are so used to these political troubles in the South that whenever the wolf is upon us you regard it as a false alarm or a mere cry of a defeated or designing party. You were never in so great a delusion. Come yourselves or send any intelligent and honest person and you will be quickly convinced that this State and city are rapidly verging toward the abyss of utter ruin and disorganization politically, socially, and commercially. Every interest is paralyzed, property worthless, rents are not collectable, securites are valueless, money is hoarded, enterprise is banished, and industry only needs the means to fly the country. A prosperous cotton season and high prices for that product gives the only vitality to commerce which is visible. As for sugar, another of our great staples, but few of the plantations can last through another season without falling into the hands of the sheriff or of the mortgagees. There can be no exaggregation of our woeful condition. And it is all due to our political troubles forced upon us and maintained by the Federal Executive, and which have been forced upon our people through the most adacious fraud and usurpation, by means of a majority of ignorant negroes, controlled by a band of robbers and plunderers, who act upon the boldly proclaimed purpose of despoiling all the respectable classes of the population for the enrichmont of good Republicans.

AT the third meeting of the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates" held in New York, a few days ago, the President Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH maintained that intemperance is a disease. He argued:

"If intemperance is not a disease how comes it that so many people die from it every year? What ground have the advocates of temperance to stand upon in making such an alarming statement of the death rate if it be not that the alcoholic poison deteriorates human blood and tissue and shortens life. If there is any force in the appeal to practice temperance on the ground that an intemperate man may generate a tainted, enfeebled or disordered posterity, why then is there not equal force in the fact that this generation inherits from its predecessors a similar taint of debility or disorder to that which it may transmit? The history of the past and the experience of the present are coordinate teachers of the doctrine of inheritance, and those who admit the fact of progressive and future danger in this respect cannot avoid the other fact of antecedent disorders being apparent in this generation."

THERE is one trouble about JOHN CHARLES FREMONT that has followed him through life, and will probably furnish material for his epitaph. While possessed of a remarkably clear brain and great mental resources, he is singularly deficient in his knowledge of human nature. He actually does not know one man from another. To this sort of man all the rogues which reach naturally gravitate. They fasten upon him like barnacles to a vessel or mosses to a dead log. This is a misfortune, and not an uncommon one; but instead of being a fault, it is only proof of a kind, confiding nature. Of this sort is General FREMONT, and some of his friendly rogues are being tried in Paris, as a few of them were once tried in Washington. Let us pray for the General a safe deliverance.—*Wash. Capital.*

A SUIT at law is in progress at Poughkeepsie which attracts considerable attention, owing to the fact that the family of the founder of Vassar College is involved in it in a kind of family dispute. When the new firm of the Vassar brewery was formed, MATTHEW VASSAR admitted his son JAMES to the partnership, with other present members of the firm, agreeing to let him draw $1,000 a year from the firm for services, and to pay him $1,000 in consideration of his acting as head malter. At his death JAMES VASSAR had only drawn $1,200 of the $2,000 due him from Mr. VASSAR, the elder, and the latter now brings suit for the amount paid his son on the ground that it was in the nature of a loan, while the heirs of JAMES VASSAR bring action for the remainder of the $2,000 with interest.

IT is asserted by the N. O., *Picayune* that a plan for resisting the KELLOGG Government of Louisiana has been arranged by committees of prominent citizens, which will be submitted to a mass meeting of the people of New Orleans during the present week. An association is to be formed, called the "People's League of Louisiana," the members of which shall agree "not to pay any taxes so long as this fraudulent Government is maintained; to buy at no tax sales; to discourage by all means in their power the payment or collection of taxes by sale or otherwise."

IN FORNEY'S Washington reminiscences, the following anecdote is told of the late Senator DAVIS of Kentucky, and POMEROY—the subsided: While the vote on some bill of little importance was being taken, the clerk called the name of the Kentucky Senator, who was sitting with closed eyes at his desk, apparently asleep. A friend nudged him, saying: "Mr. DAVIS, your name is called." Mr. DAVIS arose and remarked that he would like to know if there was any stealage in the bill. Senator POMEROY smiled blandly and said that he had examined it carefully and if there was any stealage in it he had not been able to find it. Mr. DAVIS thereupon observed that he was satisfied there was no stealage in the bill if the Senator from Kansas had not been able to find it.

OUR PRINCE IMPERIAL.

How Lieut. Fred. Grant got Upon Sheridan's Staff With the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—The True Story—What Old Army Officers Say About It.

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—You must know that we have in the Executive Mansion just now an Administration and a Household. That is the way old officers of the regular army stationed here speak of the double-headed concern. The Administration does things in a direct way; the Household is an indirect way. Gen. Sherman has had occasion to understand exactly how these two influences are brought to bear to effect the same end.

Not many weeks ago the Household, not the Administration, suggested in the blandest manner to Gen. Sherman that it would be very agreeable if he would appoint Lieut. Freddy a member of his staff, to fill either of the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Porter and Dent. If this were done, he would be transferred to duty at the Executive Mansion, where he would have the benefit of parental care. This the impulsive old General promptly but respectfully declined to do. "If," said the General, "the young man had seen four or five years' service in the field with his regiment, and shown himself worthy of promotion, I would not have objected. As it is an act which would be regarded as the very worst form of favoritism, and could not fail to give offense to old and meritorious officers, to say nothing of its bad influence on the discipline of the army." Since that time Gen. Sherman has not been popular with the Household. The fact is Sherman had Freddy under his care in Europe, and knows his little weaknesses mentally and otherwise, Freddy, in fact, had to be "dragged through West Point." To tell the plain truth Freddy is not the brightest youth in the world; but he is decidedly fast, and has little failings which, if he were to apply for admission into a "Young Men's Christian Association," might be declared objectionable. But he came by these little failings naturally enough.

Secretary Belknap, and not the Administration, was responsible for bringing Freddy to Washington to see the big show on inauguration day. You see, I am bound to do the Administration justice. Gen. Whipple assigned Freddy to duty in the procession to attend at the paternal crariage. Somehow or other Freddy got lost, or, as one of Sherman's staff styled it, "mixed up," and did not find his way home until after 5 o'clock.

Now as how Freddy got on Sheridan's staff. Sheridan has always been popular with the Household. He was here, and heard the story of Sherman's bluff refusal to make Freddy a member of his staff. And could he do anything less than make he family (Household I should have said) happy by at once offering to make Freddy a member of his, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel? The feeling it has created on the part of officers of the regular army is not so much against the Administration as against Gen. Sheridan personally. If you examine the regulations you will see that a general officer in command of a department has a right to select his own staff officers; but it is expected that he will exercise judgment and discretion—that he will select officers of experience, and competent to the duties required of them. That Sheridan did not do this is what is objected to here by every officer of the regular army I have conversed with. Freddy was in Sheridan's command. Had he been in any other, the sanction of the Secretary of War would have been necessary.

The rank, as you are aware, is not permanent, only temporary. But the axiom is once a colonel always a colonel; and it is said by army officers here that the Household was very anxious to get Freddy "endowed" with the rank of Colonel, as he intends to resign soon and go into mercantile business with a distinguished friend of his father in New York, and it would be a feather in his cap if he could carry the rank of colonel out of the army.

What puzzles army officers here in regard to this singular bit of favoritism is as to what sort of a compromise was made with Forsythe, who is universally beloved, and regarded as one of the very best officers of the army. You were in error in saying Forsyth would not be relieved. "What has Forsyth been promised?" is the question been asked here. "I don't think Sheridan would have made such an appointment without Forsyth's agreeing to it, and having something better promised," says another. "I don't like this kind of promotions," says an officer who has seen thirty-four years' service. "They smack of family influence, and are damnable so far as the interest of the service is concerned." We shall see what turns up for Forsyth.

Connecticut Elections.

The annual State election in Connecticut takes place on Monday, April 7. At the State election last spring the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by over one thousand majority, Grant's majority last fall being 4,758. At the spring election 1,549 votes were cast for the temperance candidates for Governor and 399 for the labor reform candidate. The Congressional districts all went Republican in 1871, with the exception of the Fourth district, which elected W. H. Barnum, Democrat, by 1,076 majority. The following is a list of candidates of the principal parties to be voted for on Monday next:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Henry P. Haven.	Chas. R. Ingersoll.
Lieut. Gov.	Chas. L. Gilswold	George G. Gill.
Sec. of State.	John M. Hall	Marvin H Sanger.
Treasurer.	Davis P. Nichols.	Wm. F. Raymond.
Comptroller.	John T. Rockwell.	Alfred R. Goodrich
Dist. Congress.	1—Joseph R. Hawley.	Simon P. Kendall.
	2—Steph. W. Kellogg.	James R. English.
	3—H. H. Starkweather.	James A. Bill.
	4—William T. Minor.	Wm. H. Barnum.

A WESTERN drug clerk who put up poison for quinine took the matter very coolly, saying that the victim was old and would have died in a few years anyhow.

THE ATLANTIC HORROR.

Terrible Details of the Great Calamity.

Partial List of the Passengers Lost and Saved.

NUMBER OF THE RESCUED GREATER THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

Five Hundred and Forty-Six Souls Certainly Known to Have Perished.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE COAST FISHERMEN.

The Feeling in London.

LONDON, April 2.—The announcement of the wreck of the steamship Atlantic and the appalling loss of life caused thereby, creates a profound sensation in this city and at Liverpool. The offices of the agents in both cities have been thronged all the morning with the friends of the passengers; all anxiously trying for the names of the survivors, the list of whom has not arrived.

The Feeling in New York.

NEW YORK, April 2.—People who had friends on board the ill fated steamer Atlantic crowded the offices of the White Star Line this morning, hoping to learn the names of the survivors; but, as no list had been received, no information could be given them. The terrible disaster is the only topic this morning, and a full investigation is demanded by the public and people, that the responsibility for the disaster be fixed on the proper parties.

Further News Expected.

The White Star Company last evening, on the receipt of the news of the disaster to the Atlantic, dispatched an agent to relieve the survivors, and instructed him to telegraph their names to all important points. Two other agents left for Halifax this morning to forward the survivors to their destination. The steamship City of Montreal, which sailed on the same day with the Atlantic, (20th of March) has a duplicate list of passengers, cabin and steerage. She is expected to-day. The company say the catastrophe was caused by mistaking the lights on the coast, and do not attach any blame to the officers of the vessel; that Captain Williams was an experienced and excellent seaman. He is about twelve years in the Trans-Atlantic trade, and with the White Star Line since its organization. At one time he commanded the steamer Colorado, which, after he retired from her, was sunk by a collision in the Mersey.

Concurrent Statement of the Surviving Cabin Passengers—Two Births During the Voyage.

HALIFAX, April 2.—Only three or four cabin passengers were saved from the wreck of the Atlantic—one Englishman and two or three Frenchmen. Only one lady passenger attempted to save herself. She was frozen to death in the rigging, and fell into the water. The Purser is among the lost. Some of the passengers arrived in this city to-day to give the harrowing details of the calamity. The Atlantic had eight hundred and fifty steerage passengers and thirty in the cabin. There had been two births during the voyage. The crew numbered one hundred and forty-two and fourteen stowaways were discovered. THREE HUNDRED IN ALL WERE SAVED OUT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ONE THOUSAND AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

Our List of the Passengers.

LONDON, March 2.—The following is a list of the passengers on the steamship Atlantic:

N Brandt,	John Price,	H Kruger,
S W Vick,	Albert Sumner,	J Hewitt,
Spencer Jones,	H Arlington,	W Gardner,
James Brown,	E Comacks,	J Markwald,
H Hirsch,	E Richmond,	W Greeyett,
W Sheat,	H Sheat,	Chas Allen,
A Jugle,	John Brindley,	L Livingston,
Mrs Davidson,	Mrs Merritt	Mrs Sheat,
Miss Davidson,	Miss Rawson,	Miss Brandn,
Miss Barker,	Miss Merritt,	Miss Sheat,

And the two Misses Rasie.

A Two-Sided Story.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A rumor obtained circulation to-day that Captain Williams, of the Atlantic, was discharged from the service of the Williams & Guion's Company for unseamanlike conduct, and Mr. Curtis, passenger agent of that line, said he heard at the time that such was the fact. On the other hand Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star line, says Capt. Williams upon leaving the employ of Williams & Guion received from that company the most flattering testimonials.

Additional List of Passengers.

NEW YORK, April 2—Ellen Rehan, aged seventeen, Nenagh, Ireland; Patrick Coughlan, aged twenty-five, of Westmeath, Ireland; Richard McIlwaine, Plymouth, England, and the husband and three children of Mary M Dermott, the matron of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are the only additional persons known to be passengers on the Atlantic; John H. Price, a lawyer, of this city, and two ladies in charge; also Peter Brindley, of this city, are supposed to be passengers.

Statement of a Steerage Passenger—A Harrowing Scene.

HALIFAX, April 2.—A steerage passenger makes the following statement: I turned into my berth about eleven o'clock on Monday night. The night was dark but starlight, and the weather fine. I knew the ship was going into Halifax for coal. The last I remembered was that two bells, one o'clock, struck. I then then went to sleep, and woke up with the shock, and remarked to my mate, "There goes the anchor." I thought, of course, we were safe in Halifax harbor, but as soon as she made the second plunge I said, "Good God! she's ashore." With that we got up and dressed. The companionway was thronged with the lower steerage passengers. Seeing that the sea was commencing to break over the ship and lower down the companionway, I got as many as possible to take to the bunks and hold on by the iron stanchions. There we remained until after daylight. The ship had fallen over, and the steerage was full of water, one side only being out of it. The

Only Chance of Escape

was the side. A number of men, probably twenty, got out through the ports to the side of the vessel. I remained until all who were above were out. There were a great many drowned in their bunks, and others were drowned while trying to reach the ports. I got out through the port, and held fast to the side of the ship for about two hours, and then went to shore by the life line. When I left the ship there were still a great many in the rigging. The names of the cabin passenger lost are as follows:

Cabin Passengers Lost.

Cyrus M. Fisher, Counsellor at law, of Vermont and his wife.
Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, both of Chicago.
J. A. Price, 150 Broadway, N. Y.
Mrs. Kruger, 54 Exchange place, N. Y.
Albert Sumner, San Francisco.
Henry T. Smith of N. J. Best & Co., 448 Broome street, N. Y.
Mr. Merritt and wife, N. Y.
Miss Serymsr and Miss Merritt, N. Y.
Mrs. Davidson and daughter, London.
W. B. Wellington, Boston.
Mr. Street, wife, son and daughter, Nevada.

Cabin Passengers Saved.

The following cabin passengers were saved:

Freeman D. Marchwald, of Hamilson, Langdon & Co., 391 Broadway, New York.
S. W. Vick, of Vick and Malone, Wilmington, N. C.
J. Spencer Jones, of New Ross, Ireland.
Lewis Levinson, London.
W. Gardner, London.
Charles W. Allan, London.
Henry Hisel, of Switzerland.
Simeon Camachio, of New York.
B. B. Richmond, Detroit.
Adolphus Jugia, glove dealer, 737 Broadway, New York.
Wm. John Brindley, of Barslem, England.
Daniel Kmane, Springfield, Ohio.
James Brown, of Manchester, England.
Nicholas Brandle, of New York.

List of Officers Rescued.

The following are the officers saved:

James A. Williams, Captain.
J. W. Firth, Chief Officer.
Cornelius Brady, Third Officer.
John Brown, Fourth Officer.
—— Cuppaige, Surgeon.

The Officers Lost.

The second officer, Henry Metcalf, is among the lost; also Ambrose Worthington, the purser, and Hugh Christie, Chief Steward.

The Total Loss.

About seventy of the crew were lost and the same number saved. Four hundred and thirteen steerage passengers were saved, which is about one half the number on board.

The Captain's Statement.

The following is a statement made by Mr. Williams, captain of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic:

We sailed from Liverpool, March 20th. During the first part of the passage we had favorable weather and easterly winds. On the 24th, 25th and 26th we experienced heavy southwest and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to one hundred and eighteen miles a day. On the 31st of March the engineer's report showed but about one hundred and twenty-seven tons of coal on board. We were then 460 miles east of Sandy Hook with the wind southwest, and a high westerly swell and falling barometer, the ship steaming only eight knots per hour. It was considered that the risk was too great to push on as we might find ourselves, in the event of a gale, shut out from any port of supply, and so decided to bear up for Halifax. At 1 P. M. of the 31st Sambro Island was distant one hundred and seventy miles, the ship's speed varying from eight to twelve knots per hour, wind South with rain, which veered to westward at 8 P. M. with clear weather. At midnight, I judged the ship to have made one hundred and twenty-two miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Samoro, and I then left the deck and went into the chart-room leaving orders about to look out and let me know if they saw anything, and call me at 3 A. M., intending to put the ship's head to the Soutward and await daylight.

My First Intimation of the Catastrophe

was the striking of the ship on Marr's Island, and remaining there fast. The sea immediately swept away all the port boats. The officers went to their stations and commenced clearing away the weather boats. Rockets were fired by the second officer. Before the boats could be cleared, only two minutes having elapsed, he ship keeled heavily to port, rendering the starboard boats useless. Seeing that no help could be got from the boats I got the passengers into the rigging and outside the rails, and encouraged them to go forward where the ship was the highest and less exposed to the water. The third officer, Mr. Brady, the quartermasters, Owens and Speakman, by this time having established communication with the out-line rock rock about forty yards distant, by means of a line, got four other lines to the rock, along which about two hundred people passed. Between the rock and shore was a passage one hundred yards wide. A rope was successfully passed across this, by which means about fifty got to land, though many were drowned in the attempt. At 5 A. M.

The First Boat

appeared from the island, but she was too small to be of any assistance. Through the exertions of Mr. Brady, the third officer, the islanders were aroused, and by 6 A. M. three larger boats came to our assistance. By their efforts all that remained on the side of the ship and on the rock were landed, and were cared for by a poor fisherman, named Clancy, and his daughter. During the day

The Survivors

to the number of four hundred and twenty-nine, were drafted off to the various houses scattered about, the resident magistrate, Edmund Ryan, rendering valuable assistance. The chief officer having got up the mizzen rigging, the sea cut off his retreat. He stood for six hours by a woman who had been placed in the rigging. The sea was too high to attempt his rescue. At 3 P. M. a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Ancient, succeeded in getting him a line, and getting him off. Many of the passengers, saloon and steerage,

Died in the Rigging

from the cold. Among the number was the Purser of the ship. Before the boats went out I placed the ladies in the life boat, but, finding the boat useless, carried them to the main rigging, where I left them, and went aft to encourage others to go forward on the side of the ship. At this juncture the boilers exploded and the boat rolled over to the leeward, the ship at this time being on her beam ends. Finding myself useless there, I went to take the ladies forward, but found them gone; nor did I see them afterwards. Many passengers, at this time, could not be stimulated to any effort to save themselves, but lay in the rigging and died from the fright and exposure. I remained on the side, encouraging, helping and directing until about fifteen were landed, when, finding that my hands and legs were becoming useless, I left the ship, two other boats being close to her, and embarked. On reaching the shore I dispatched Brndy, the third officer off to Halifax, across the country, to

Telegraph the News of the Disaster,

and to obtain assistance. Mr. Morrow, the Cunard line agent, promptly responded and sent two steamers with provisions to convey the survivors to Halifax, where they will be cared for, and forwarded to New York at the first opportunity, in charge of the first and fourth officers, the third officer and four men being left at the island to care for the dead as they come ashore.

Captain Sheridan, the diver, has received provisional authority as to the salvage of the cargo and materials. The second officer was lost with a life boat,

Steamers at the Scene of the Wreck.

HALIFAX, April 2.—Early this morning the Dominican government steamer, Lady Head, the Cunard steamer, Delta, and the steam tug, Goliah, left for the scene of the wreck Atlantic to render such assistance as they could. The Lady Head had on board a number of custom house officers, and the Delta's party included several newspaper reporters. The start was made about three o'clock, so that the steamers might reach the scene immediately after daylight. As the morning broke the steamers approached Prospect, and those on board quickly learned the whereabouts of the ill-fated Atlantic, from the presence around her of a large fleet of fishing schooners and small boats.

The Locality

is one that a mariner would be disposed to give a wide berth if possible, the shore being a succession of large beds of rock with dangerous shoals running out for some distance, while the bay is studded with innumerable islands, large and small, all barren rock with scarcely a sign of vegetation or soil for anything to grow on. Yet frowning and dangerous as the place was, there was a grandeur and beauty in the scene on this bright morning when the angry waves were beating against the rocks and enveloping the shore almost continually in clouds of glistening spray. The business of the vessel was to get on board the passengers and others who had been rescued from the wreck and put on shore where with such a large number in so small a place not even the large-hearted generosity and kindness of the fishermen could be expected to make them comfortable. The Delta and Lady Head being unable to venture near the shore came to anchor, and the Goliah with a life boat went in to embark

The Shipwrecked People.

No time was lost. The Goliah and boats soon returned filled with men who proceeded to get on board the Delta, and such a motley party, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedes, Swiss, indeed representatives of every country in Europe and of the United States of America, were huddled together, talking laughing, crying praying and thanksgiving, producing a great confusion of tongues. Scarcely one half of them had a complete and respectable looking suit of clothes. The wealthy merchant of London and the New York professional gentleman and the lowest of emigrants appeared in clothing, much of which had been given to them by the good people of Prospect. Some were without coats; many without hats, others without boots, and all with the absence of some comfort in the clothing line.

The Scene

may be more easily imagined than described. All were warmly welcomed on board the Delta and no pains was spared to make them as comfortable as possible. The Goliah returned to the shore, and was soon back again with just such a crowd as the previous one. There were several affecting scenes on the Delta as the passengers were collecting in her from different points where they had been stopping. Friends, who had separated from each other, after the Atlantic struck and never expected to meet again in this world, were brought face to face in the Delta's cabin where they grasped hands and wept for joy, and returned thanks to Him whose mercy had spared them, while so many of their fellows had been sent into eternity.

By twelve o'clock, all those who had reached the shore safely, excepting an officer and four men, who remained, and those who walked inland, were taken on board the steamers Delta and Lady Head, the former having about three hundred and thirty on board and the latter seventy-seven. A calculation was now made by Captain Williams, showing that

The Loss of Life,

though immense, was not so large as had been reported. The Atlantic had on board thirty-three cabin passengers, eight hundred steerage passengers, and a crew, officers included, of one hundred and forty-three men total, nine hundred and seventy-six souls, leaving the number lost five hundred and forty-six. This may not be precisely correct, but is nearly so.

The wreck remained in the same position as before reported, the bow and masts only above water, and the sea breaking so rough that the boats could not approach with safety. She was broken in some places, and a few packages had washed out and drifted out to sea, but the bulk of the cargo appeared to be undisturbed.

Statement of the Chief Officer.

J. W. Firth, chief officer of the Atlantic, made a statement in substance as follows:

My watch ended at twelve o'clock on Monday night. The second and fourth officers took charge, and I went to my berth: I was aroused by the shock of the vessel striking. The second officer came down to my room and said the ship was ashore, and he was afraid she was gone. I put on a few articles of clothing, got an axe and went on deck to clear the boats. The ship had careened over before I reached the desk. I cleared the two starboard boats. Just then the heavy sea swept the boats away. I was holding fast to the mizzen mast rigging, and now climbed higher for safety. The night was so dark and the spray flew so thickly that we could not see well what was going on around us. I saw men on the rocks; but did not know how they got there. All who were alive on board were in the rigging. When daylight came I counted thirty two persons

In the Mizzen-Mast Rigging

with me, including one woman. When these saw that there were lines between the ship and the shore, many of them attempting to go forward to the lines, and in so doing were washed overboard and drowned. Many reached the shore by aid of the lines, and the fishermen boats rescued many more. At last all had either been washed off or rescued except myself, the woman and a boy. The sea had become so rough that the boats could not venture near us. Soon the boy was washed off, but he swam gallantly and reached one of the boats in safety. I got a firm hold of the woman and secured her in the rigging. I could see the people on shore and in the boats, and could hail them, but they were unable to help us. At two o'clock in the afternoon, after we had been in the rigging ten hours, Rev. Mr. Ancient, a Church of England clergyman, whose noble conduct I can never forget while I live, got a crew of four men to row him out to the wreck. He got into the main rigging and procured a line, then advanced as far as he could towards me, and then threw it to me. It caught it and made it fast around my body and then jumped clear. A sea swept me off the wreck, but Mr. Ancient held fast to the line, pulled me back, and got me safely in the boat. I was then so exhausted and benumbed that I was hardly able to do anything for myself, and but for the clergyman's gallant conduct, I must have perished soon. The woman, after bearing up with remarkable strength under her great trials, had died two hours before Mr. Ancient arrived. Her half nude body was still fast in the rigging, her eyes protruding, her mouth foaming, and

A Terribly Ghastly Spectacle,

rendered more ghastly by the contrast with the numerous jewels which sparkled on her hands. We had to leave her body there, and it is probably there yet.

The scene at the wreck was an awful one, such as I had never before witnessed, and hope never to witness again. Comparatively few bodies drifted ashore. Most of them, with such articles as came out of the ship while I was on her, were carried to sea.

The Steamer Delta Returns from the Wreck with a Portion of the Survivors.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The steamer Delta has just arrived this afternoon with the survivors from the wreck, and arrangements are made to have them well cared for. She reports that the Atlantic has not broken up, and the cargo, which is large and valuable, is not therefore adrift with the exception of that on deck, which was very little. Several vessels, with diving apparatus, had arrived at the wreck, and commenced operations for the removal of the dead bodies and cargo. The sea was still rough, but the wind had gone down so that they could approach the locality without danger. The Carlotta's passengers who got in early on yesterday morning, say that the night was very dark, raining and windy and that they were very anxious. She saw nothing of the Atlantic. The disaster was so soon over that hundreds could know nothing of the danger. Of three hundred women and children, a majority were swept out of the steerage, and, drifting beyond the vessel on the immense waves, were carried seaward and seen no more. The bodies recovered will be buried at Prospect village.

Steerage Passengers Saved.

The names of the steerage passengers saved are as follows:

Robert Wood,	Edmund Tye,	Thomas Cully,
H Greener,	James Bateman,	Edmund Egan,
Henry Jones,	Joseph Carroll,	P Kelly,
[illegible] Burns,	P Carroll,	D Dunn,
Jno M'Namara,	Wm Kelley,	E Cornwall,
Wm Malone,	Alfred Brenan,	Thos Sinclair,
Peter M'Adam,	Robt Howlett,	Patrick Hagian,
Otto Anderson,	P M Hanson,	John Evleask,
R R Peterson,	O P Hanson,	O R Anderson,
E M Nelson,	W Cunningham,	C S H Chauson,
E o Lawson,	R S Ranson,	L P Thompson,
A Hansen,	J M John on,	Christ Curling,
J H Johnson,	John Richards,	J S Tannel,
John Lucas,	Geo Parker,	Allarte Giovani,
M Schwartz,	Jacob Schmidt,	Chas Johnson,
Dubler Zinck,	G Steverman,	John Jungo,
John Donohoe,	Edward Mills,	James Lucas,
James Doran,	Erel Potter,	Chause Classlight
Job Smith,	Wm Booth,	Thos Keys,
Pat Simpson,	Wm H Hayman	Chas McCabe,
Wm Hayman,	Emile Edinger,	Victor Mercer,
Robt Thomas,	Chas Seering,	Wm Jmith,
Richard Taylor,	Geo Smith,	M Anderson,
Wm Kelly,	R Reynolds,	Patrick Sutcliffe,
Pat O'scrove,	William Wood,	Simon Flynn,
Jas Doyle,	Edm Doherty,	J A Peters,
John Burkman	Thomas Deer,	James R an,
T I A Sullivan,	Chris Peterson,	Chas Hardy,
M Sullivan,	Pat O'Conner,	Patrick Moore,
Patrick Reily,	Thos Peters,	O Gudersen,
Jacob Smith,	Michael Collins,	Thos Wilson,
Jami Walsh,	H B Shammay,	R S Pritcher,
Micel Kelly,	And Schwartz,	Wm Shaw,
Neil Sulsen,	Richd George,	John McGrath,
Peter Anderson,	Aug Brigelin,	Hugh Hughes,
J Williamson,	Thos Moffatt,	Pat Sullivan,
H Parsons,	Pat Mcbrath,	A Stolbarron,
J A Joelanzen,	Harris Hanson,	Chas Groom,
J Wakeham,	John Carlsen,	B Lunsem,
Thos Cosen,	Ed Gayner,	C Huff,
Hans Bennder,	Pat Gracefford,	Peter Rielly,
Ralph Smith,	John E Elly,	Fred Raby,
O J Nelson,	K Thompson,	C Cornelius,
Henry Jacobs,	W Worthington,	James McGrath,
J Hardey,	T Cunningham,	Wm Hay,
Patrick Hannon,	M. Connolly,	Thos. Booth,
Jas McAlister,	M C hristian,	Mr Polk,
A Elfiske	Jos Telleff,	A Vollski,
Thos Jarvis,	E Drumbuskl,	A Gustave,
John Hesse,	F Wayden,	Wm Glandfield,
Chas Morris	Wm Hawk,	John Wren,
Thos Murphy	H Samson	Hugh O'Neill,
Peter Cussey,	Peter Lambert	M Shinnon,
Jos McCarthy	Thos Manding	Alex Cameron,
Benj Peck,	Thos Connelly,	Patrick Connelly,
Peter Rogers,	John Schwartz,	Wm Shutt,
Mr. Liddal,	Master Lessing,	Wm Waiam,
Mr Schwartz,	Michael Rouss,	Daniel Riely,
C Chrisneraft,	Thos McCuppes,	Marcus Errison,
Neil Neilson,	John Mung,	Thos Medcalf,
C Driscoll,	T McCarthy,	
Peter Mormon,	Jas Henry,	John Olanzer,
F W Kohn,	John Drum,	Mich Sullivan,
Wm Parker,	Robt Carter,	Alf Bishop,
Cors Scanlan,	F Anderson,	Jas Foley,
G Kesker,	Mi Shower,	J Wreckenburg,
A Parrish,	John Quinn,	John Swanki,
John Leamer,	W Valentine,	A Biley,
C Sullivan,	Peter Riland,	C Anderson,
N E Johnson,	O Donnelly,	John Mander,
M Mannay	J Donnelly,	J Sarver,
J McMinn,	W Doudler,	J Patterson,
J R Jones,	Martin Coyle,	John Wadley,
Wm Roland,	John Lowe,	Pat Sattery,
T Farrell,	John Doyce,	Jerry Neal
Peetr McKay,	Adw Huxley,	James Walsh,
John Dalton,	Jas Fanegan,	John Tayor,
John Murphy,	Thos Redney,	John Tapman,
Ged Russell,	Joseph Kelly,	N Sullivan,
Fred D Jackson,	Francis Williams,	John Holland,
James Pratt,	Daniel Moore,	Richard Nesbitt,
Arthur Devin,	Wm Coughlin,	S Hammel,
John Anderson,	Dan'l Schelby,	Edward Feggins,
T Trivereaus,	Wm Earron,	Edward Doyle,
M Karton,	M Cunningham,	Thos Chaplain,
John Owen.		To al.....339

Nearly Half of the Steerage Passengers Lost.

Besides seventy-seven coming up in the steamer Lady Head, about one-half the steerage passengers, were lost. All the books were lost. Their names could not be obtained.

The Atlantic and Cargo Valued at $850,000; Partly Insured.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Dispatches have been sent to the officers of the wrecking company at Halifax instructing them to send their vessels at once to the scene of the Atlantic disaster. The Atlantic together with her cargo is valued at about $850,000. The loss will be partly covered by insurance.

Whereabouts of the Rescued—An Inquiry to be at Once Instituted.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The Delta's passengers were landed at the Cunard wharf late this afternoon. They were mostly men from twenty to twenty-five years of age. Many were in a pitiable condition, without shoes, feet swollen and bruised, clothes torn and drenched, some with bits of carpet matting and blankets around them, and all fretted and sick from exposure. On reaching the locality it was found that a considerable number more than first named had been picked up and saved, among whom were some old and feeble persons, who died, after being rescued, from exhaustion and cold. It is understood that the government will commence an investigation at once.

The passengers were taken care of by the Cunard agents on their arrival here this afternoon. About one hundred and fifty of them will go by the steamer Chase to Portland to-morrow, the remainder going by the steamer Falmouth to-morrow night, if there is room for them. About one hundred bodies have been recovered at Prospect. The agents here have ordered one hundred coffins to be sent down at once. The city authorities and the Provincial Legislature have taken measures for the relief of the passengers that may require it.

Supposed to Have Been Lost.

DETROIT, Mich, April 2.—Mr. Richmond, of the firm of Richmond & Backus, of this city, is supposed to have been lost on the steamship Atlantic.

$10,000 DAMAGES

A Plum for our Street Commissioners in Particular and City Dads in General, to Pick.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Supreme Court to-day confirmed the verdict of $10,000 in favor of Thomas M. Prentiss against the city of Boston for injuries received from a defect in the street.

Terrible Tornado!

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The storm at Canton, Mississippi, seems to have been much greater than was inferred from the meagre dispatches. An extra issued from the *Mail* office Saturday morning says. "We had gone to press last night and had just begun printing off our papers, when there came up the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of the country. The clouds had been very threatening, and vivid and incessant flashes of lightning presaged a thunder storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us at about eight o'clock. Families sitting at their firesides not dreaming of danger were in a few seconds to be rendered homeless and barely escaped with their lives. The course of the tornado seemed to be from the northwest and its track was scarcely over seventy yards in width, perhaps not as much as that, and lay through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manners and shapes. Brick walls, buildings and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description. The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it, one of which was a one story brick, were leveled to the ground. The old stone house is a wreck, with the roofing, galleries and pillars all gone. Dwelling houses that were are now mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were swept clean of every living thing—poultry, dogs and all utterly vanished. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily laden cars were blown from the track, huge pieces of timber were carried many hundred yards and buried, when they fell, in the earth. These facts will convey an idea of the ruin accomplished last night, all in about half a minute's time.

Mrs. Powell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Stengland, a neighboring cottage; R. C. Smith's residence, a cottage next the old cemetery; the colored Methodist church, and a small cottage occupied by a colored man and family, near by, were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed.

A colored preacher was buried beneath a chimney, but was not killed, as at first reported. A number of people were hurt in this neighborhood. Robert B. Smith's residence was lifted from its foundations and moved several feet. His kitchen and outhouses and every living thing in the yard were swept away; nothing but the crumbling walls were left. J. R. Powell's kitchen and other outhouses were demolished, and two chimneys of his residence were broken into fragments. William Baldwin's residence has the roof stoved in; this, together with injuries done to roofing, windows, fences, etc., generally is what was done in the southeastern end of the town, and, if anything, damages on the square and in the northwest quarter of the town were even greater. The Pearce House, as mentioned, presented an appearance of a wreck, also Colonel Jones' building, which adjoins the barber shop, and a one-story brick store, occupied by Mrs. Sulm as a confectionery establishment, all are a mass of ruins. Mr. L. Liedmah, who was in at Mrs. Sulms, had an arm broken, the other inmates escaping unhurt, though the house was utterly demolished. The iron fence that enclosed the Court House yard is partly torn down. It is twisted, bent and broken opposite the Pearce House as if by the might of a giant, and as to the Court House itself, one side of it is actually leaning eastward, while its roofing is in tatters.

Families Shelterless.

We take up the track of the storm-god and in the northwestern part of the town and we find families shelterless, and cottages piled up in fragments. Mr. John Howitt's house, a new and substantial building, was blown down, and either from a lamp or struck by lightning perhaps, took fire, and in a brief time all that remained of the happy home and comforts was a charred ruin, scarcely anything was saved. We visited the spot where a poor widow lady, Mrs. Harrison, with her family of children, were contemplating the wreck of a home. It was leveled to the ground, and not a timber was left standing. The family had providentially escaped, by going to a neighbor's on the approach of the storm. Everywhere in the path of the tornado buildings were razed to the ground or left roofless.

Last night after the storm there was a scene of the wildest disorder. The flames from Mrs. Powell's residence shone against the black clouds of the tempest, which along their edges gave back the same look of red fire; the fire bell rang, and the people ran hither and thither; quantities of timbers and trees obstructed the streets, and men were moved from point to point to rescue those in distress. The firemen worked bravely at their post endeavoring to drag their engines to the scene of the fire. Women, with infants in their arms, went about the streets distracted, not knowing where to go. It is indeed a miracle that in all the destruction of houses, where persons with their families in them were so destroyed that not one stone was left upon another, there was only one life lost. There were miraculous escapes from sudden and frightful death. A number of persons were injured more or less. There is no calculating now the amount of damage done to property, and we stop our press to give what we have been able to gather at this time. So far there has been no news from the country.

We visited the ruins of our friend's residence, hearing that his house was blown down, with the view of assistance. He was standing guard over the pieces, and was the only living, breathing person or thing anywhere about, having removed his family. He greeted us cheerfully, claiming to be the happiest man alive, amid all that wreck, he pointed to the fact that he and his family escaped alive. He had been struck down senseless by something falling on him, and when he recovered found that no one else was hurt. The kitchen, outhouses, dogs, pigs and poultry had all taken unto themselves wings. Mrs. Slangland, we learn, was only slightly injured, although her house was destroyed.

Among the most miraculous escapes was that of Mrs. Lucy Powell and family. Her house was destroyed. The guests and boarders at the hotel and the building near by narrowly escaped with their lives. All was done in the space of half a minute. The darkies thought it was judgment day, and we don't wonder they should. Some thirty or more houses were destroyed, and a large number badly damaged. One negro woman lost her child, and it was only found to-day at a house some distance, removed from its home where it had been kindly cared for. It was not much hurt in its perilous ride of the whirlwind. A negro man is reported to be missing, as are also one or two negro children. It is wonderful that so few persons were hurt, and it seems that the same hand that had sent the tornado was specially interposed for the protection of the helpless and distressed persons. Perhaps the number of fifteen will cover the number of the injured. Most of these are but slightly hurt. No estimate can yet be given of the amount of damage sustained from the loss of property, but it is believed one hundred thousand dollars will fall short of covering it. We learn that Mrs. Howitt was severely injured, having been caught beneath the falling buildings, and she was only rescued by some gentlemen, who were passing, in time to avoid being buried with the ruins. She states that the houses were struck by lightning, and thus set on fire. A little later and the skies were perfectly clear, and the stars looked down serenely upon the scene of destruction below.

Franklin, Tenn., Visited by the Tornado—The Town a Shattered Wreck.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—A *Banner* special from Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, states that the tornado visited that place this morning at 6:45, lasting twenty minutes. Hardly a house in the place escaped damage. In many instances entire roofs were blown off, and walls thrown down. Among the principal sufferers are the new Methodist Church, the Court House, Pope & Campbell, Harper & Bailey, Haines & Andrews, the *Review* and *Journal* office, T. G. Bostick, Mr. Milly, Crutcher's Hotel, Franklin Manufactory, R. Havay and the Railroad depot. Great consternation prevailed amongst the people. Fortunately only one person was injured. The loss is very considerable. The town looks like a shattered wreck.

The Tornado at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over the city this afternoon, uprooting trees, tearing down fences and doing considerable damage.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, April, 2, 1873.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed.

For the more safe and speedy collection of taxes in Pittsburgh. It provides in case the Board of Revision is repealed or the Board neglects their duties, the City Assessor shall act in their place.

Supplement to Monongahela City charter to provide for perfecting the conveyance of real estate under sales made by executors and trustees.

The New Charter.

M. HUMPHREYS called up the City Charter, which he amended by abolishing the Deputy Mayors, and giving Councils the power to elect from four to ten committing magistrates, to reside in the district. They hold their office and are chosen as committing magistrates. He said there were features in the bill he did not approve of, but the bill had been submitted to the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, and he would not oppose their wishes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The first bill considered was the Congressional Appropriation. After being discussed and several amendments being offered, the bill passed as reported by the committee. It passed by a vote of eighteen to eleven.

The Governor sent in ten vetoes to the Senate during the session.

The supplement to the borough of McKeesport passed; also the supplement to the act authorizing the execution of processes in certain cases in equity concerning property within the jurisdiction of the court when the defendant is not a resident.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed finally in the House:

Supplement to Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

Authorizing the School Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

A further supplement to the Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Conferring additional powers on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad.

Western Bills Shelved.

The following Western bills were killed:

Relative to roads in Elizabeth township.

Incorporating the North American Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to the Chartiers Improvement Company.

Incorporating the American Tube Company.

Repealing part of the Penn Avenue Improvement Act.

The following House bills passed:

Relative to the services of protest notices.

Incorporating the Enterprise Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Incorporating the Youghiogheny Railroad and Coal Company.

Incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics' Land Association of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing a pension to the widow of Wilson Knott.

RICHARDSON'S REVIEW.

Public Debt Statement for March—Reported Decrease, $1,644,058,—864,623,512, With Interest, Due the Government by the Pacific Rail road.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Following is the debt statement for the month of March, just issued by Secretary Richardson:

Six per cent bonds	$ 1,334,741,850
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	1,749,309,150
Lawful money debt	15,328,000
National debt	3,023,080
Legal tender notes	356,591,734
4 certificates of deposit	24,450,000
Fractional currency	45,169,374
Coin certificates	24,141,000
Total without interest	452,352,108
Total debt	2,220,012,390
Total interest	22,985,5 9
Cash in Treasury, coin	2,537,376
Currency	2,653,840
Special deposit held for redemption certificates deposit as provided by law	24,450,000
Total in Treasury	86,641 217
Debt less cash in the Treasury,	2,15[illegible],736,641
Decrease during the month	1,644,058
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation mails, &c	4,185,407
Balance of the interest paid by the United States	14,323,873

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in the balance of the three per cent certificates amounting to $325,000. They are of the denomination of $5,000 and numbered from 5,766 to 5,831, and dated from January 8, 1870 to August 3, 1872.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

A Complete Victory for the Carlists.

Their Conquests in Northern Spain.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

A Large Force of Government Troops Attacked and Routed by Carlists Near Vich in Catalonia—Apparent Aim of the Carlists.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the *Herald* from Barcelena, dated March 25 via London 29 says:

A sharp battle was fought near Vich, in the province of Catalonia, fifty miles North of Barcelona on Sunday the 22d of March, in which the Government troops were severely handled and beaten by a combined attack of several bands of Carlists under Savalls. Twelve hundred infantry, sixty cavalry and four cannons under Colonel Vega left Vich on Saturday by the Northern highway to their support and convey supplies for Conaughbell in the mountains on the way to the Ripoll. All the country thereabouts was more or less mountanous, and while the troops were resting on Saturday night near Ripoll, intelligence of their movement was conveyed to Savalls, the Carlists commander at Catalonia, who was not more than five miles distant and who sent word during the night to Generals Galceron, Miret and Guin, commanding the forces of the Carlists, altogether two thousand. The troops occupied the heights where the opposing forces were to pass. Miret was in position at daylight, while the others were slower in their movements and followed. The Government troops on Sunday morning resumed their march, and when at the heights Miret's men opened fire on the cavalry and with an advance by infantry. General Vega, supposing it was but a small party, that would be scattered by a few shots, pushed on, but soon found the fire from all sides increasing in severity. The Carlists, abandoning the protection of the natural defences, assailed the Government troops, but being taught caution by previous losses the fighting became desultory for a time when the troops seemed to have the way clear. At that juncture the other Carlists under Galceron and Guin came up, and attacked impetuously. After a hard fight Galceron fell mortally wounded, but the tide turned against the troops who gave way, and pushed hard, retreating somewhat precipitately. Encouraged by this the Carlists followed up the advantag. They were checked occasionally at open places by the Government artillery, but as the Carlists could follow behind the hills to points where they commanded the highway and thus cut off the retreat and isolate the column of Spanish troops, the commander of the latter did not venture to rely on this advantage, but continued to retire until supported by reinforcement from the garrison of Vich, when the Carlists in their turn retired.

The losses can only be guessed at, but they are much heavier than at any previous collision of the beligerents during this war. Galceron was killed. Ripoll, for which place the supplies were intended, has since surrendered to the Carlists. From Ripoll the Carlists are now marching on Berga, an important strong hold, filled with military stores Berga is the key to Catalonia and was an important point during the thirty years war. In view of the force advancing, the garrison will probably abandon the place.

Since the appointment of Maldonads as commander at Navarre, Darregorry has cut the railroads between Pampeluna and Vit ol blowing up their bridges. Pampeluna is thus likely to become untenable, and fall into the hands of the Carlists who are already moving stores in the suburbs. The aim of the Carlists is to move by the Arragon and Legue rivers occupy the line of the Ebro. Vich and Gerona will be flanked by the capture of Berga.

Another Version of the Battle.

MADRID, March 30.—A party of Carlists yesterday entered the town of Ripoll, thirty miles west of Gerona on some pretext, bearing a flag of truce. A company of carabineers who were entrenched in a church, fired on the flag-bearers, whereupon the Carlists returned the fire, forced their way into the church, and shot nine of the soldiers and three citizens. Brigadier General Campos, hearing of the affair, marched to the relief of the garrison of the place, but in consequence of the mutinous spirit of his men, many of whom abandoned him on the road, he was delayed and arrived too late. He found the Carlists posted on the neighboring hill. He immediately attacked and routed them, but their cavalry saved them from great disaster. Reinforcements afterwards coming up for the Carlists, General Campos immediately retreated to the neighboring town of Olot. Messengers arrived early last week at Barcelona, reporting that the town Berga, fifty miles distant, was besieged by Carlists, and that the inhabitants asked for immediate relief. General Contreras persuaded the troops in Tarragona to set out for Berga, but they started too late, as the report has been received that the town was captured on Friday by the Carlists, who took five hundred prisoners. The *Diario*, of Barcelona, which gives the above news, remarks that many places must soon follow the example of Berga, for the government forces, paralyzed by insubordination, will be unable to afford assistance.

Constituent Cortes—Cadiz Schools.

The *Gaceta* promulgates a decree ordering elections for constituent cortes. The municipality of Cadiz has prohibited religious instructions in the communal school.

No Funds Forthcoming—Catalonia and Barcelona in Revolt.

MADRID, March 29.—Tutuan, Minister of Finance, at the Cabinet council yesterday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and warned his colleagues that the Republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

The levy of troops en masse in Catalonia and the adjoining provinces to fight the Carlists has so far proved a failure.

A deputation from Barcelona demands its postponement, and insists on the delivery of the fifteen thousand rifles which the government promised that city.

INDIGNANT "MELICAN" MEN.

Another Blast Against the Heathen—Meeting at Falston Last Night—Resolutions Adopted.

Last evening a meeting of the citizens of the town of Falston, near Beaver Falls, was held for the purpose of taking a deal against the Joss workshipping knife grinders at Beaver Falls.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. H. E. Smith to the chair, and electing Mr. J. F. Couch Secretary. Mr. Smith, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of workingmen to prevent them from being forced into competition with Asiatic laborers. He was no lawyer, but was satisfied that Congress would not take any measure to stop the importation of the Chinese. If Congress will not step in and interfere, then the workingmen must look out for themselves, and some other measure must be tried.

On motion the chair appointed the following Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. S. N. Taylor, H. W. Seeley, G. N. Fields, Samuel Lloyd and Thomas McKane.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Dr. Garrard addressed the meeting at considerable length in opposition to "cheap coolie labor." At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and discuss and adopt such measures as will, in their judgment, rebound to their own, the community's and the country's prosperity, therefore, We, the undersigned citizens of Falston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, in view of efforts which certain citizens are putting forth in abetting, encouraging, introducing and importing Chinese Coolie labor in our midst and in the United States of America, do most solemnly and earnestly protest against such efforts and against the employment and importation of of any species of Asiatic pauper labor in this country. Because we believe that the employment of Coolie laber is not only a degradation but an insult to free American labor, the bulwark of our nation's progress and civilization. That it is a policy which deprives laboring men and mechanics of the means of supporting themselves and those dependant upon them, compelling many of this class of citizens to forfeit not only lifelong associations, but to sacrifice what property they may have accumulated during many years of toil, in order to make room for a semi civilized people who neither claim citizenship nor propose in the future to regard this country and its institutions in any other light than that of aliens and foreigners. That it is disastrous to mecantile and trade interests, inasmuch as the Chinese operative is a dead loss to the trade of the community in which he is employed, he, neither eating, as a general things what merchants sell, nor wearing what tradesmen supply. That it depreciates real estate, contributing directly to the stagnation of business, and acting as a blight upon the progress and prosperity of our towns and villages—that has a tendency to overthrow our social, educational and religious institutions, and that, in addition to all this, we believe with the Philadelphia *North American* that, while it may temporarily be an advantage to a few men engaged in the manufacturing business—men who are sacrificing the business interests of their fellow-citizens, and the prosperity of an entire community—in the long run it will not even benefit the very men who would derive a temporary benefit, owing to the fundamental differences between Chinese and American civilization and social forms and usages.

Holding, then, these and similar views, we the aforesaid citizens, as a matter of self-protection, and regarding it as a matter of a judicious public policy, enter our solomn protest against the introduction of this species of Asiatic labor among us; are in order to make our views more potent in the community, maintain our vested rights, and ward off a threatened public and private calamity, we proceed at once to the organization of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the organization be known as the "American Free Labor League against the employment, introduction and importation of Chinese coolie labor in the United States of America.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of similar Leagues in every election district in the country and county.

Resolved, That both consistency and principle demand of all persons who are opposed to Chinese Coolie labor in this county to withhold their influence and support from tradesman, merchant, business man, manufacturer, farmer, mechanic, laboring man, newspaper, those seeking political preferment, or any other class of citizens who advocate the employment, importation or retention of Chinese operatives in our midst, and that we as a league, and as individuals, so pledge ourselves.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, amid considerable enthusiasm. The paper was then circulated and signed by forty-nine citizens, who signified their willingness to become members of the organization.

A resolution was offered by a citizen and unanimously adopted by the meeting, thanking Senators Rutan and Wallace for their prompt action on the coolie question.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. James Couch, Samuel Taylor and Benjamin Franklin, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the League, after which the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

The Railroad War.

Quite a "freeze" has been created in railroad circles over the announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had succeeded in gaining possession of the Bradford and Mount Pleasant Railway one of the leased roads of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company.

A telegram of Saturday from A. O. Tinsman, Pleasant Railway, dated at Bradford says:

The lease of the Mount Pleasant and Bradford to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad having been forfeited by the latter company, therefore by the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Mount Pleasant and Bradford Company at a special meeting on the 28th inst., so directing, I have taken possession and full control of the Mount Pleasant and Bradford Railroad, and it is now being operated by me for that Company. Trains run regularly as usual, and transfers of mails ane passengers is being made at Bradford and at the crossing of the Southwest Pennsylvania at Fountain Mills.

THE graveyard of the Birmingham M. E church is about to be disposed of, by authority of the legislature.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

County Controller's Annual Report—Interesting Facts and Figures.

The Annual Report of County Controller Warner is received, and contains an unusually full exhibit of the financial affairs of the county. As much of the report has been previously published, a reference to some of the more prominent facts and figures will be of interest.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in Fund, Jan. 1st, 1872..	$3,087 73
Receipts to May 1st, 1872, for 1,194 licenses granted under old law,	59,177 41
Receipts of December 31st, 1872, for 142 licenses granted under law of 1872	17,767 50
Receipts to December 31st, 1872, for 164 transfers granted under law of 1872,	820 00
	80,852 64

Disbursements.

By warrants of Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, viz:	
Salary of Joseph F. Denniston, Treasurer of License Fund, from January 1, 1872, to March 1, 1872	$ 83 33
John A. Scott's salary as License Commissioner, to March 1, 1872	145 83
Jacob Sneckrath's salary as License Commissioner, to March 1, 1872	145 82
James McGunnigle's salary as License Commissioner, to March 1, 1872	145 83
Jackson, Moore & Co., for printing Bonds and Licenses for Treasurer	42 80
W. G. Johnson & Co., for printing License Register	26 50
Robert Graham, for services as tip-stave of License Court	17 50
Advertising	204 75
County of Allegheny, on account of payment of Work House debt	3,500 00
Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum	67,400 00
Balance in Treasury	9,140 77
Total	$80,852 64

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY.

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Occupations.	Total.
Pittsb'g 23 wards..	$16 007,830	$321,476	$2,176,318	$18,705,630
Allegheny 9 wards	7,462,856	252 400	1 299,436	9,014 692
22 boroughs	4 388 991	228 476	862,313	5,480,780
49 townships	9,214,478	858,945	1,294,696	11,348,119
Total valuation				$44,549,221

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Dr.

To Funded Debt as per Statement in Detail	$2,257,065 35
To Floating Debt as per Statement in Detail	141 154 74
Total debt, January 1, 1873	$2,398,220 09

Cr.

By balance due from County Treasurer, County Funds	$ 155,849 31
By balance due from County Treasurer, Sinking Fund	39 87
By outstanding taxes, 1860 to 1871, inclusive, and for former years, due from Land Book and Lien Docket	5,790 19
By second mortgage, 6 per cent. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds	209,686 67
By D ficit County liability to balance	2 026,854 05
	$ 2,398,220 09

Deficit of county liability, Jan. 1, 1872. $2,221,634 73
Deficit of county liability, Jan. 1, 1873. 2,026,854 05

Net reduction of deficit for 1872 $194,780 68

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Usual Amount of Wise Suggestions.

On Saturday morning the Grand Jury of the county for the March session of the Criminal Court, having concluded their business, made their presentment to the court.

The presentment makes the usual amount of recommendations concerning the paving of the streets around the Court House; refusal of the Magistrates to endorse prosecutors address on their informations, and other matters which have been recommended from time immemorial and which are sure not to be adopted.

The County Jail and Work House were visited and found in excellent order, with the exception of the ventilation, which is bad. The Work House is in admirable condition, but somewhat over-crowded. The erection of a separate building for the female department is recommended, and it is suggested that the delegation from this county to the General Assembly oppose any measure that may be introduced, tending to diminish the resources of the Work House, as the institutions is at present almost self-sustaining.

The jury believe that the detention of insane prisoners at the Work House is altogether wrong, as they are unprovided with proper medical treatment. They recommended that these prisoners be committed to an asylum better suited to their condition. They also suggested that in the future the visits of Grand Jurors be restricted by the court to such as are properly county institutions. They visited the House of Refuge, found everything well managed under the careful superintendence of Mr. Avery, and approved of its removal.

Legislation is recommended to require the railroad companies who operate in this county to have the crossings more carfully guarded by placing a flagman at each and every crossing.

The presentment was received by the court for consideration, after which it was ordered that the Grand Jury be discharged, with the thanks of the court.

Passion Sunday.

Yesterday being Passion Sunday, was celebrated with unusual solemnity in the Catholic and Episcopol Churches of the city. At the Cathedral, the members of the recently organized temperance associations connected with the church, numbering nearly five hundred members, received the Paschal communion in a body. The Cathedral Band was present, and enlivened the occasion with appropriate musib. In the evening an appropriate discourse on "the Church" was delivered at the Cathedral by Rev. S. Wall, of St. Michael's Theological Seminary.

Muster Roll of Minnequa.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

At three o'clock on Tuesday morning Peter Herdie's bill for the erection of Minnequa county passed its third reading in House. It is needless to say that no question affecting the interests of the public generally, no matter how urgent or important, would have held that majority together until that time in the morning. But as this was a matter which deeply concerned their friend Herdic, they were ready to make any sacrifice of sleep and rest on his account. He had said that "The Boys" would not go back on him, but he little deemed them capable of such zeal and devotion to his interests. The scene vividly reminded many who were present on the Monday night four years ago, when Herdic mustered his "Boys" to the work of destroying the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, and hurling Judge Gamble from the bench. The muster roll on the Minnequa bill stands as follows:

YEAS.

Albright,	*Hegeman*,	*Qualtzley*,
Allison,	*Helges*,	Ramsey,
Amerman,	*Hildebrand*,	*Reynolds*,
Ash,	*Housman*,	Sample,
Ballantine,	*Josephs*,	Schminkey,
Bates, Minn,	*King*,	Shortt,
Beach,	*Koons*,	Shuler,
Brockway,	*Laidley*,	*Smith*, Fayette,
Burns,	Lane,	*Staples*,
Conrad,	*Loucks*,	*Stokel*,
Darrah,	*M'Cullogh* Pa.	*Stier*,
DeLong,	M'Clullogh, Pa.	Tittermary,
DeWitt,	Newell,	Vodges,
Dry	Porter,	Welsh,
Egan,	Prizer,	*Williams*,
Greenawalt,	*Pyle*,	Wolfe—48.

NAYS.

Bailey,	Jones, Foster,	Ritchell,
Baird,	Jones, Susq'a.	*Morris*,
Bates, Crawford	Kaufman, Leb'n	Mylin,
Black,	*Kiser*,	Newmyer,
Bowman,	Lamon,	*Noyes*,
Brown,	*Latta*,	Nyce,
Brunges,	*Lawhe*,	Oliver,
Bullard,	Levering,	*Orris*,
Burkholder,	M'Crasen,	*Patrikin*,
Cross,	M'Creary,	Ramey,
Dailey,	M'Cormick,	Strock,
Darlt,	M'Kee,	Tshudy,
Hancock,	Mahon,	Wilson,
Henry,	Myer,	Elliott—42.

ABSENT.

Daniels,	M'Millan,	Wainwright,
Kaufman, Schu	Morford,	Waldron,
Lawson,	Smith, Phil'a.	Young—10.
M'Cune,		

Democrats in *italics*.

RECAPITULATION.

For Minnequa.	
Democrats	29
Republicans	19
Against Minnequa.	
Democrats	9
Republicans	33
Absent.	
Democrats	1
Republicans	9

It is thus seen who are responsible for the success of Peter Herdie's bill in the House. Mr. Herdic's venture now goes over to the Senate where it will be likely to encounter obstacles of a much more formidable nature than those which it experienced in the House. Whether defeated in the Senate or in the Executive Chamber it may be safely predicted that Minnequa is doomed.

THE NEXT STATE CANVASS.

A New Party Talked of.

(Special to Phila. Press.)

HARRISBURG, March 28.—A new political movement is talked of. It is asserted that the defeat of the McClure registry bill at the request of a Republican caucus is likely to introduce new features into the next campaign. Some Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and friends of the purity of elections, allege that there is now no hope of any curative legislation under the present political control, and the movement has been discussed with general favor by Liberals, Democrats and many Republicans, who supported both Grant and Hartranft to discard all distinctive political organizations for a State contest looking solely to the reorganization of our cities and State. It is suggested that at the proper time a People's State Convention shall be called, solely on the issue of State and municipal regeneration, and nominate State candidates, and organize the State for the election of a Reform Legislature.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. E. A. WILSON'S REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

NEW MARKET, N. H., Feb. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON, Dear Sir:—Allow me to send you a few lines, as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking, as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N. H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received a package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in Loudon, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and fe l sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife. I refer you to our agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy, and how much I have used; and also my letter to you ab ut nine en months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 60 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continue to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—LETters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Centerville,
Butler county, Pa.

March 2nd, 1873. mh29-6tW

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague are unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00.

Seven Years' Credit; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. NINTH S NEW YORK.

o2am8ptf

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffic ent or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indigences, excesses etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar13-dly&W

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISPENSARY,

For the treatment of Chronic Diseases in either Sex

Syphilitic diseases in all their various scientifically treated, which hitherto have thought incurable, but which recent investigation by the most eminent men have declared an proved as readily curable under proper manage ent as any other disease. All diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs will be treated in the most scientific manner.

Spermatorrhœa and all other forms of nervous diseases skillfully treated.

A medical pamphlet treating on these subject mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

276 Penn Street.

eod

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR,

To its Natural Variety and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness it imparts.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Limbs" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOE MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOE MOSES,

18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid cart lessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous vedility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,
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WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

mar8:w-s&W DUFF & CAMPBELL.

BETTER THAN BONDS

An investment in the lands of the National Colony will pay 100 Per Cent. better than any Bonds or Stocks upon the market. A small sum invested NOW will secure a good farm. For particulars address,

Miller, Humiston & Co,
m1 TOLEDO, OHIO.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29-6mW

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GUIDE for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, good movement, all in a neat CASE complete. WARRANTED to change correct time and to keep it correct—if fairly used—for two years. Many like it. This perfect little time-keeper will be sent to any address, prepaid to any address, by mail, for $1. Canvassers wanted. Circulars free. Address Oriental Novelty Co., Bridgeport, Ct.

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OF ALL KINDS, AT

145 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

L. D. SINE'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

160th Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, April 28, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITAL OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000	are	GREENBACKS.
Five prizes 500	are	
Ten prizes 100	are	

1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500; ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $200 each, five Good American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Level Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $40 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,560. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class C to be Drawn April 26, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	15,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
5 prizes of	2,500	35 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	50 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	100 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
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THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $300.
Single Shot Guns, $8 to $30, (covers, $9 to $30.
Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Pouches, all Material and Sporting Goods.
All sold on the Installment Plan. Guns and pistols repaired. Send for price list. All orders by mail or express promptly attended to. All goods sent C. O. D. by express.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET,

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
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HEALTH & WEALTH

WITH GOOD HOMES in Good Society, may be found in the NATIONAL COLONY by industrious temperate People. No others need apply. For the COLONY JOURNAL, with full particulars, send stamp to

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.

m1-4t EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1873.

Convention was not in session yesterday (Tuesday.)

President Meredith called Convention to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Monday's journal was read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Hon. Lewis Mitchell (Butler) delegate vice Hon. William Hopkins, deceased, appeared and was sworn in as a member of the Convention.

Memorials and petitions were received and laid on the table.

THE RECESS.

A motion that when the Convention adjourns on Friday, the 28th inst., it be to reassemble on Wednesday, the 15th of April, gave rise to debate.

Mr. Mann (Potter) moved to amend that when we adjourn it be to meet in Harrisburg on the 15th of April. He thought that the Convention is too well treated in Philadelphia. There are so many attractions in this city that the attention of members is distracted from their duties. He wanted to go to some place where there were no such disturbing elements, and Harrisburg was just the place.

Mr. DeFrance (Mercer) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Craig (Lawrence) also spoke in favor of remaining and finishing up the work of the Convention in this city.

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) wanted to see the work consummated here.

Mr. Curry (Blair) hoped that the motion would not prevail at this time. The Legislature may not adjourn, and there would be no place for the Convention to assemble.

The amendment of Mr. Mann was then voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The ayes and noes were then called on the resolution to meet again in this city, on Thurday, the 15th of April, and it was agreed to—ayes, 61, noes, 38.

TAXING INHERITANCES.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) offered the following resolution: That the Committee on Finance, Revenue and Taxation inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any tax upon inheritances, unless the same be imposed equally upon all inheritances lineal as well as collateral.

ELECTION OF CERTAIN JUDGES.

Also, by the same, that the Legislature shall provide by law for the election, by a vote at large throughout the State, of any number of judges not exceeding six, who shall have the requisites and powers of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas, and who shall be assigned, from time to time, by the Supreme Court, to hold courts in the several Judicial Districts, in cases where the Judges are interested or unable to act, or when the business of the district requires additional judicial aid.

VOTE OF THANKS TO EDWARD C. KNIGHT

Mr. John N. Purviance (Butler) offered the following resolution, which passed unanimously, and was ordered to be entered on the journal:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Hon. E. C. Knight, President of the American Steamship Company, for the courteous accommodation which it was his pleasure to extend to the members of this Convention yesterday, on board of the steamboat "Twilight," on the occasion of the launching of the steamship "Indiana," and this Convention hereby expresses its hearty desire for the entire success of the enterprise.

THE MILITIA.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Militia, Mr. Samuel A. Purviance (Allegheny) in the chair.

SECTION 1. That the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law, and the Legislature shall provide for maintaining the militia by direct appropriation, from the State Treasury, was taken up.

Mr. Porter (Indiana), chairman of the Committee, advocated the section.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) moved to add that the Legislature may provide for the exemption from military service of persons who hold religious scruples regarding military duty, and eloquently urged its adoption.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) was opposed to war under all circumstances. He believed no person who carefully studied the life and character and teachings of the great founder of our Christian religion could do otherwise than oppose war in all its forms. He knew that during our late war there were more men and money contributed to the support of the government than by any other Society, in proportion to their members, and this support was wholly on the right side. The men who fought our battles and won our victories in the rebellion were volunteers, not men who were compelled to bear arms.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) felt that conscientious scruples should be respected, and did not think that Pennsylvania would be imperilled in time of war by exempting those who are opposed to war and military services. He did not himself object to be aring arms, but he was bound to respect the religious feelings of those who did.

Mr. Knight (Philadelphia) favored Mr. Carter's amendment. He knew of one instance of a friend who had been impressed into the rebel service before the battle of Gettysburg, but who never fired a single shot. Such solders would be dead wood in an army. Their conscientious objections would not allow them to violate their convictions. We can afford to respect and be magnanimous toward those who are opposed to war. Our courts respect the scruples of jurors, and we should do the same with those people who do not believe in military service. Pennsylvania has men enough to take the field and defend her rights and institutions, in any and all emergencies, without imposing upon the friends any law which shall infringe upon their rights of conscience.

Mr. Wright (Luzerne) advocated the amendment.

Mr. H. W. Palmer (Luzerne) also announced his intention to vote for the proposed addition to the section.

Mr. Curtin (Bellefonte) said that there were others besides Quakers who were opposed to bearing arms, ministers of the gospel, for instance.

Mr. Hazzard (Washington) did not believe in exempting any class from the duties of patriots, and believed the whole thing to be wrong.

Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) preferred to let the provision, as it now stands in the Constitution of 1838, remain, that no person holding conscientious scruples shall be compelled to bear arms.

Mr. Broomall (Deleware) moved an amendment to take place of that offered by Mr. Carter, (Lancaster,) as follows: "That those who hold conscientious scruples shall not be compelled to bear arms," which was lost.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Carter's amendment was then agreed to, and the section as amended was adopted. Ayes, 45; nays, 33.

The Committee then rose, and reported the article to second reading.

Messrs. Stanton, Cuyler Lawrence and Broomall presented memorials and petition by unanimous consent.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1873.

Constitution met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred.

PAYING OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Bowman (Erie) offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Chief Clerk to draw warrants for the payment of the officers and employees of the Convention.

PUBLISHING THE DEBATES.

Mr. Broadhead (Northampton) offered the following resolution: That the Committee on Accounts are hereby directed to inquire into the cost of the publication of the debates, by the parties who will contract to furnish them to this Convention, on the morning of the day after such debates were had, and if a satisfactory contract can be made, they shall rescind the now existing contract with B. Singerly for the printing of the same, on the ground of the non-performance of the provisions thereof by the said Singerly, and contract with other parties for such printing, first submitting the provisions thereof to this Convention.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Mr. McConnell presented the report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights, which remains the same as in the present Constitution. The committee, however, propose to modify the preamble to the Constitution, so as to make it read as follows, the words in *Italics* being the new matter:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny*, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) presented the report of the Committee on Legislature, which had been referred back to the Committee, and stated that there had been some amendments made. He moved that it be printed and laid on the desks of the members, which was agreed to.

REPORT ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) presented the report of the Committee on Judiciary. It provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in a Circuit Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts not of record as the Legislature may determine, with civil jurisdiction not exceeding three hundred dollars, and with such criminal jurisdiction and powers as shall be conferred by law. No court of record other than those herein designated shall be established. The Supreme Court to consist of seven Judges, who are to be nominated by the Governor and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, and to hold their offices for twenty-one years. The Circuit Court to consist of nine Judges, to be elected by the voters of the Commonwealth at large, and to hold their offices for sixteen years. The jurisdiction of the various courts is defined, as also the following in regard to the

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN.

Sec. 22. Justices of the Peace and Aldermen shall be elected at the election to be held on the third Tuesday in February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and whenever thereafter vacancies shall occur, by qualified electors in the several townships, boroughs and wards, for the term of five years, to commence thirty days after their election, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

The number of such officers shall not exceed one for every township, borough or ward, and no person shall be elected to such office unless he is a citizen of the United States; a qualified elector of good moral character and temperate habits; resident within the State for three years and within the township, borough or ward for one year next preceding his election; nor if he has been convicted of any infamous crime, or been removed by the judgment of a court from any office of trust or profit.

Any justice of the peace or alderman may be removed from office by the judgment of any court of record having civil jurisdiction held within the county or the city where he resides, upon complaint of any ten citizens and due proof upon hearing of such misconduct or unfitness for office as shall be declared by law sufficient ground for removal.

In each city having a population exceeding two hundred thousand, there shall be established, in lieu of the office of aldermen and justice of the peace, as the same now exists, one court (not of record) of police and small causes for each thirty thousand inhabitants. Such court shall be held by judges learned in the law, who shall have been admitted and shall have had at least five years practice in the Court of Common Pleas in the judicial district in which said city is located. Their term of office shall be seven years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by all the qualified voters of such city. They shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, and shall exercise such juridiction, civil and criminal as is now exercised by aldermen and justices of the peace, and such other jurisdiction as may be from time to time prescribed by law.

All costs and taxes on the business of such courts, and all fines and penalties, shall be discharged only by a direct payment into the city treasury.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The report also provides that in the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization, the judges of the court number one shall be Judges Hampton, Kirkpatrick and one other judge to be elected, and of court number two Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier. The judges first named shall be president judge of said courts respectively.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) made a minority report, which was also read.

Mr. Samuel A. Purviance presented a brief report dissenting from certain positions taken by the majority.

Messers. Woodward and Broomal stated that they would, at a future day, submit reports.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Funk presented the report of the Committee on Future Amendments, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. Cochran (York) presented the report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, which was read, and ordered to to be printed. The main features of the report were: Any railroad may intersect or connect with any other railroad, and no discriminations shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons or property passing from one railroad to another.

The transfer of stocks, and the keeping of railroad or canal corporation books open to public inspection, and the making, by the chief officer of directors, of annual reports under oath of affirmation to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, which shall include detailed statements of the receipts expenditures, assets and liabilities. The taxation of all property, real and personal, of railroads, canal and other joint stock corporations, for all purposes. That no railroad, canal or other corporation, nor lessees, purchasers or managers shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control, any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line.

That no railroad or canal corporation shall in any case lease or contract for a lease with any other corporation engaged in a business as a common carrier for a time exceeding twenty-five years, without the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of its stockholders, ratified by act of the Legislature, and no ratification shall be made without proof that reasonable notice has been given to to the stockholders.

That no railaoad or canal corporation shall hold, guarantee or endorse shares in the capital stock, bonds, or other indebtedness of any other railroad or canal, or other corporation, to an amount exceeding one third of each share thereof actually issued or incurred.

That no incorporated company, doing the business of a common carrier, or the officers and managers thereof, shall (directly or indirectly) prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for other persons or corporations, or for any transportation on the works of said company; nor shall it hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business, but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactures on its lateral railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

That no railroad or canal company engaged in transporting freight or passengers in or through this State make any discrimination in charges for the carriage of either freights or passengers against the people thereof, and they shall be carried on as favorable terms as those of other States brought into or through this State on the works owned or controlled by such corporations, and the same to hold good as it regards freights and its charges.

That all railroads and canals are declared public highways, and all individuals, partnerships and corporations shall have equal right to transfer persons and property thereon, except officers and partnerships or corporations composed in part or in whole of officers of each respective railroad or canal who are prohibited from engaging in such business on the lines thereof.

That any combination, understanding or agreement by and between any railroad companies, or by and between any railroad and coal or other companies, relative to increasing their rates of transportation of freights or passengers, or the price of mined or manufactured products, shall work a forfeiture of their charters.

That they shall not issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which they were created. All laws heretofore enacted by which an increase of the capital stock or of the bonds or other evidences of the indebtedness of any corporation has been authorized, are hereby declared to be void, except so far as may be necessary to maintain the obligation of contracts made and executed in accordance therewith. That no railroad or canal corporation shall permit the gratuitous transportation over its road or canal of any person or persons except its own officers and employees, or poor and indigent persons. Violations of any of the sections of the article are made punishable by fine.

All railroads and canals are liable for the payment of consequental damages. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to roads are transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs. Mr. Turrell (Susquehanna) in the chair. The first section was discussed for some time, when Judge Lawrence moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to, and the Committee had leave to sit again on the 17th of April.

Mr. Broomall obtained leave to present the report of the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Finance, and it was read.

During the day, the valuable and interesting report of the births, marriages and deaths in Philadelphia for the year 1872, prepared by John A. Addicks, Esq., Health Officer of the city, was laid upon the desks of the delegates.

As we close our report, the Convention is going into Committee of the Whole on the article of impeachment, Mr. Mann (Potter) in the chair.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1873.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith presiding. The attendance was rather meagre.

Among other memorials, Mr. Patton, of Bradford, presented one from citizens of Bradford and Sullivan counties for a recognition of God and the Bible in the new Constitution.

Mr. Addicks, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that during the recess the House Committee shall take entire charge of the hall and the property therein, and authorizing them to engage such employees as may be required for the above duty.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to limit the number of employees to three. Lost.

The resolution then prevailed, as modified on motion of Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, to provide for the designation instead of the engagement of employees, thus securing a discrimination in favor of those who should remain on duty.

A resolution for a new committee, to be called the Executive Committee, was introduced by Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, and laid over.

The Convention, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, in the chair, resumed consideration of the article on impeachment and removal from office. The following sections passed:

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sec. 2 All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers under this Commonwealth shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this Commonwealth. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

The fourth and last section was discussed and variously amended. It was as follows: "All officers shall hold their offices only on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime. Appointed officers may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they are appointed. Elected officers, other than Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of courts of record, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate."

The pending amendment, at the close of the section, to substitute "three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature," in lieu of "two-thirds of the Senate," was agreed to.

Mr. Biddle, (Philadelphia) chairman of the Committee on Impeachment, &c., advocated and explained the section, which, after discussion by Messrs. Darlington, Patton, Curtin and Hunsicher, prevailed. The article having been gone through with, the committee rose and the article was placed on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the resolution to engage employes during the recess was reconsidered, and the House Committee empowered to employ the same.

Mr. Broomall, (Delaware) a member of the Judiciary Committee, presented a minority statement dissenting from the report of the majority. He opposed the appointment of Supreme Court judges by the Governor and the establishment of the Circuit Court. Read and tabled.

The article on revenue, taxation, and finance, reported by Mr. Broomall, (Delaware) on the previous day, provides that upon the same class of subjects all taxation shall be uniform, to be levied and collected under general laws; but the Legislature may by general laws exempt from taxation (except under the special assessments provided for in the article) public property used for public purposes, places of actual religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. All laws exempting other property are declared void. Cities, boroughs, &c., may by general laws be empowered to maintain or make local improvements by special taxation.

The property and business of manufacturing corporations shall not be taxed at any other rate than is applicable to the property or business of individuals.

No State debt shall be created, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, to repel invasion, &c., and, for the first named purpose, the aggreate shall never exceed at any one time one million dollars. Laws authorizing the borrowing of money shall state the object for which such money is borrowed, and the money shall be used for no other purpose.

The State and all municipalities are prohibited from loaning their credit or appropriating money to, or assuming the debt of, or becoming a shareholder in, any private corporation.

The indebtedness of cities (including existing indebtedness) is limited to an amount equivalent to six per cent. on the value of taxable property therein; of school districts to two per cent., and of townships to one per cent. All contracts whereby debts would be increased above these per centages shall be void, and provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax to pay the interest on the debt and the principal thereof within twenty years.

In regard to the Sinking Fund, it is provided that the fund may be increased from time to time, but no portion thereof, except in time of war or invasion, shall be used for any other purpose than the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars. The moneys of the Sinking Fund shall never be invested or loaned on any security other than the bonds of the State, or of the United States. The moneys of the State shall, as far as possible, be kept at interest for the benefit of the State, publication to be made, at least once in every three months, of the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned, and on what security.

Without transacting any further business the Convention at an early hour adjourned till 12 M. on the 15th of April.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CLAIMS.

Letter of I. W. Hall, Esq., to Gov. Hartranft—Explanations of Hon. John Scott.

The following letters will be found to be highly interesting, as they relate to matters in which every citizen of Pennsylvania is interested:

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24, 1873.

To His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR.—On the 19th day of December last Governor Geary tendered me the appointment of "Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, to demand and receive from the Government of the United States, all moneys due or to become due to the State of Pennsylvania, under and by virtue of sundry acts of the Legislature and of Congress, in relation to damages incurred by the people of this State during the rebellion.

On consideration I find that my professional and other engagements will not justify me in undertaking the duties an acceptance would impose. I therefore, respectfully decline the appointment, with the suggestion that you bring the subject before the next Congress of the United States, as suggested by the Hon. John Scott, in a recent letter to me on the subject, of which I enclose a copy. Most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

L. W. HALL.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I left here on Saturday to attend the Centennial meeting at Philadelphia, and returning this morning, I find your letter of the 21st inst.

I am not aware of any act of Congress under which the claim of Pennsylvania to be reimbursed the money paid to the Chambersburg sufferers could be presented

The Japanese minister, M. Mori, left Boston on Saturday for Liverpool.

Permits have been issued for 163 buildings in the burned district of boston, since the fire. Where the Building Act is amend this number will be doubled.

HARRISBURG.

Ten More Vetoes From Governor Hartranft.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1873.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed.

To authorize the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh to protect property.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad.

Relative to public roads in Dunbar township, Fayette county.

A supplement to the National Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

The following bills were passed to a third reading:

Providing for a grant of an honorary annuity to certain judges.

Declaring certain days holidays.

Relating to the election of State Treasuer.

Minnequa Shelved.

In the Senate Committee on new counties the Minnequa county bill was negatived.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Question of Adjournment.

The House met half an hour earlier than usual and considered the question of final adjournment. It was, however, postponed.

The Centennial Appropriation Bill.

as amended by the Senate, was then taken up and passed.

Col. Thomas A. Scott and a great many Philadelphians were on the floor of the House at the time.

Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT called up the supplement to the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. SAMPLE added a provision and the bill was passed.

Mr. McCORMICK called up the State geological survey. It was debated and postponed.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill fixing the fees in the State department. Passed.

Mr. NEWMYER called up Mr. Wainwright's resolution appointing commissioners to revise the revenue laws. The bill passed.

The Oil Test.

Mr. BALLANTINE made three ineffectual efforts to get up the refiners' oil inspector's bill, but failed.

The Pittsburgh committee are still here, but the rush is so great now that it is difficult to get any new measure through.

The Border Raid Bill.

At four o'clock in the afternoon session the Chambersburg relief bill was reached.

Mr. MAHON made a statement in regard to it, and asked that the bill be put up to its third reading to-day.

Mr. BROCKWAY objected.

Mr. MAHON argued upon the general merits of the bill, and it was then postponed.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Conference Committee on the appropriation bill met at half-past 6, but came to no argument.

Ousting Democrats.

The Committee on Contested Seats in the Luzerne case have agreed to repeal against the sitting members, Messrs. Delacy, Quigley and Khun, all Democrats.

Ten More Vetoes.

The Governor sent in ten veto messages. Among them was the supplement to the National Savings Bank of Allegheny; an act enlarging the borough of Butler; an act extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on the Riverside Coal Co. In this message he says if a company with a capital so large and privileges so vast was created for a proper purpose, and to meet a public want, it should long ago have been able to pay this tax.

Also, a veto of the supplement to the East End Life Insurance Company and Improvement Trust Company. He says that the requirement of $2,500 to be paid in before commencing business is certainly modest considering the powers it is authorized to exercise, and if no reason existed, would be sufficient to withhold the one now sought, unless banks without capital are desirable. This institution may have capital, perhaps has, but if a corporation desiring banking privileges, the company should be required to have positive capital by positive legislative enactment.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1873.

The following petitions were presented:

From the Young Men's Christian Association for the suppression of immoral literature.

One against the repeal of the free railroad law.

Also for the appointment of an oil inspector.

Secretary of State.

The act regulating the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth passed.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported:

Relating to license fees of auctioneers.

To pay Bates the historian more money.

The joint resolution to revise the revenue laws.

Bill to secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from gunpowder.

The Grocers Bill

was reported negatively.

Apportionment.

Mr. WHITE, from the minority of the Apportionment Committee reported a bill which gives the Democrats ten districts and the Republicans seventeen. Upon the consideration of the bill he offered his report as an amendment, and the bill was laid over to be called up next week.

The following are some of the changes in the western districts, as proposed by Mr. White:

Allegheny the same.

Westmoreland, Indiana and Jefferson a district. This one is called White's district.

Fayette, Green and Washington.

Beaver, Butler, Armstrong and Clarion.

White's bill will hardly pass.

All the bills which passed the House this week were reported for Tuesday's calendar.

Senators Graham and Anderson are in receipt of numerous remonstrances against the free bridge bill, and it will not pass the Senate.

Mr. GRAHAM had passed a bill incorporating the *Mail* Publishing Company of Pittsburgh.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Anderson Steel, Iron and Coal Company; authorizing the Manchester Passenger railway to issue bonds; to refund tax to the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company.

Another Batch of Vetoes.

The Governor sent another batch of vetoes as follows:

Schuylkill Navigation Company; same reasons as Keystone Iron Company.

Central Market, Allegheny; Courts have power by act of 1872.

Iron City Life Insurance Company; has banking privileges; other privileges asked for; Court can grant them,

Miners Trust Company.

Scranton and Lancaster Insurance Company; Court has power.

Centennial.

Mr. RUTAN had the name of John H. Ewing, of Washington, inserted as one of the Centennial Commission, in the bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Democrats Unseated.

The Committee on the Luzerne contested seats reported, unseating the Democrats, and the Republican members were sworn in.

Mr. Ash, the sitting member from Philadelphia, was not unseated.

A joint resolution was introduced to pay the expenses of the contestants.

Reports of committees were then called for, and a large number were handed in for Tuesday.

The Governor sent in a veto to the House on an Eastern bill.

Over two hours were occupied by the Speaker simply reading the titles of bills reported from Congress. Two thousand eight hundred bills have thus far been reported, and one thousand will probably fail for want of time.

Of What Use.

An act originating in Committee was reported establishing an Emigration Commission in Pittsburgh.

The Oil Men

Could not get in their bill this morning.

Hurrying Through Legislation.

The hurry which usually attends the close of each session has now seized them, and each member is frantic, when an occasion occurs, to have his bill considered and passed.

POSTAL CAR DIFFICULTY.

The Railroads Defer Extreme Action for the Present.

NEW YORK, March 28.—At a meeting of Presidents of the various trunk railroads interested in the postal car controversy, held here this afternoon, it was decided to continue running the postal cars pending the action of the Special Committee on the part of the Senate to report upon the relations of the Postoffice Department with the railroads, and a letter to that effect was sent to the Postmaster General on behalf of the various roads. Agent Bangs of the Postoffice Department was present and urged that the appointment of this Committee was evidence that Congress was disposed to deal equitably with the companies.

Postoffice Department in Search of Light on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In opposition to the statement of the railroad companies, to the effect that none of those who provided to run railway postoffice cars heretofore received a dollar more compensation on that account, the Postmaster General shows in a letter addressed to the Attorney General that in the cases in which the utmost limit of compensation fixed by law had not been reached the Department paid additional rates ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars a mile per annum for cars of this description, running once a day in each direction; that these additional rates have generally been readily, sometimes eagerly, accepted by the companies. The Postoffice Appropriation act of the late session allows compensation at rates ranging from twenty-five to fifty dollars per mile per annum, the postal cars running once a day each way, and does away with the restrictions, whereby under previous laws roads receiving the highest rate of pay were prevented from receiving any additional compensation on account of running postal cars. The Postmaster General in his letter propounds several very important interrogatories referring to the companies who threaten, the roads, centering at New York. He says: "the execution of their threat would entail consequences so serious, that I feel constrained to inquire whether the Government in the management of the immense postal interests of the citizens in whose behalf it acts can be thus at the mercy of corporations, or parties like these by whom this menace is offered, or whether under the laws declaring all railroads, postroads, making it the duty of the Postmaster General to provide for the carrying of the mail on all post roads, or under any other law or laws, the Government possesses power or can have recourse to suitable means to protect the important interests entrusted to its custody thus imperilled,

Will you, therefore, be pleased at the earliest moment practicable, to communicate to me your opinion upon the points to wit:

First, if railroad companies refuse to carry, as agents in charge thereof, for the compensation prescribed by law, has the Government, as represented by the Postoffice Department the right—is it its duty—to convey the mails as agents in the cars of its own over said roads.

Second, if railroad companies offer to carry the mails as freight or baggage, and refuse to provide postal cars and then carry clerks to distribute said mails, is it the right of the Government to run cars for the due distribution and delivery of said mails?

Third, is it not within the exclusive power of the Department to interpret and enforce the laws so far as to determine what is right and proper in the way of accommodations and safeguards for the despatch, transportation, and distribution of mails, and to require compliance therewith on the part of the railroad companies?

Fourth, can the Department make greater compensation to railroad companies than that prescribed by the act of March 3d, 1873?

Fifth, in case railroad companies refuse to run postal cars, as heretofore, for compensation prescribed, advise this Department as to the extent and nature of its powers under existing legislation to provide against delays, losses and inconvenience resulting therefrom.

Sixth, has Congress power to confer upon this Department greater authority and control over the railroads of the country in connection with the postal service than that now possessed? If so, state the extent and scope of the legislative power in that direction?

The FARMERS.

Rousing Mass Convention at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, April 2.—Incoming trains of last night and this morning brought considerable accessions to the Farmers' Convention, which met here today, and nearly all the counties in Northern and Central Illinois are represented. The attendance from the southern part of the State is not so full, but there are a number of representative farmers from that section.

Temporary President.

The Convention met in the court house at ten o'clock A. M., and was called to order by W. C. Flagg, President of the State Farmers' Association, who briefly stated the objects of the Convention, and nominated Hon. William M. Smith, of McLean county, Ex-Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, for temporary President. In taking the chair he simply thanked the Convention for the honor done him, and stated that he was in full sympathy with the meeting, whose object he understood was to give to the representatives of the people now assembled in the Legislature here such an expression of the views of the farmers of the State as they cannot fail to understand.

Temporary Secretaries were chosen; the call for the Convention read, and the usual committees appointed, when a recess was taken until 2 P. M. The Comittees on Credentials and Permanent Organization reported, the latter as follows:

Permanent Organization.

For President—D. W. Davis.

Vice Presidents for the State at large—W. C. Flagg of Madison, and T. Enos Smith of the *Bureau*, with an additional Vice President from each Congressional district, and a number of Secretaries.

Governor Beveridge was introduced and spoke briefly on the subject which had drawn the Convention together. He cautioned the people not to make war upon the railroads to abolish them, but simply to bring them under the proper control of the people through their Representatives.

Ex-Governor Palmer's Views.

Ex-Governor Palmer then took the stand by invitation and made a short speech.

He took the ground that the railroads are public highways and their managers public agents, both subject to the same control by the Legislature as other highways and other public agents, but the real managers of our railroads were not the officers who lived along the line or at the other end of it, but the jobbers in the stocks of these roads in Wall street, who, by their manipulations, wrung from the people extortionate prices for freight and oppressed both producers and consumers, and as a remedy for this great evil he would like to see a law passed repealing the laws now in force, which make the stocks of these roads personal property, and then impose the same conditions upon the transfer of these stocks as are now imposed on the transfer of the roads themselves.

In conclusion he urged them to be patient and persistent and they would be certain to secure their objects at last.

A resolution condemning the action of the Republicans of this State in Congress for their action on voting for the bill increasing salaries and the President of the United States for signing the same was offered and adopted *nemine contradicente*.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then received and read as follows:

The Resolutions.

Resolved, by the Farmers of Illinois in Mass Meeting Assembled:

First, That all chartered monopolies, not regulated and controlled by law, have grown in that respect detrimental to the public prosperity, corrupting in their management, and dangerous to republican institutions.

2nd, The railways of the world, except in those countries where they have been under the strict regulation and supervision of the government, have proved themselves as arbitrary, extortionate, and opposed to free institutions and free commerce between the States as the feudal barons of the middle ages.

3rd. That we hold, declare and resolve that this despotism which defies our laws, plunders our shipping, impoverishes our people, and corrupts our Government, shall be subdued and made to subserve the public interest at whatever cost.

Resolved, That we believe the State did not and could not confer any of its sovereign power upon any corporation, and now is the most favorable time to settle the question, so that it may never be hereafter misunderstood that a State cannot create a corporation that it cannot thereafter control.

Resolved, That in view of the present exertion we look with alarm upon the future of an interest which can combine in the hands of a few men a capital of nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in our own State and four thousand millions of dollars in our Union, and we believe it essential to the prosperity of all classes that this contest continues until those corporations acknowledge the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That we regard it as the undoubted power and the imperative duty of the Legislature to pass laws fixing a reasonable rate for freight and passengers without clasification of roads, and that we urge upon our General Assembly the passage of such laws.

Resolved, That the existing statute pending for a classification of railroads with a view to adjusting a tariff of charges according to the gross amount of earnings is a delusion and a snare, and is so framed that the railroads are able to classify themselves, and that it ought to be carefully modified or repealed.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Supreme Court has clearly pointed out the way to reach the unjust discriminations made by the railroads of this State, we can see no reason for delay on the part of the Legislature in making the necessary laws on the subject, and we urge immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That we urge the passage of a bill enforcing the principle that railroads are public highways, and requiring railroads to make actual connections with all roads whose tracks reach and cross their own, and to receive and transmit all cars and trains offered over their roads at reasonable rates, whether offered at such crossings or at stations along their roads, and empowering the making of connections of municipal corporations for that purpose and for the public use.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the General Assembly looking to the enforcement of the performance of their duties by monopolists as common carriers, and that in addition thereto we believe that railroads should be required to carry all the freights and passengers offered from the country through which they pass, and not be permitted to limit the amount of their business and destroy its natural increase.

Resolved, That the Constitution and laws of Illinois are as binding upon the railroad corporations as upon the citizens and that the State must require obedience to the laws from all alike, whether the same be deemed constitutional or not by the parties affected, until repealed or declared unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we endorse most fully the action of those who tender legal rates of fare upon the railroads and refuse to pay more; and that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the defense by the State of Illinois suits commenced, or that hereafter may be commenced, by railroad companies against individuals who in good faith have insisted, or may hereafter insist, upon the right to ride on railroads at the legal rate.

Resolved, That the presentation of railroad passes to our legislators, whatever may be the spirit and intent with which they are accepted, are demoralizing in influence, and look to our legislature now in session to rise above all personal considerations of pecuniary benefit or conveniences and to pass a law, making it a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative or either State or county officers to accept any railroad pass, knowing as we do that the people look upon the acceptance of these passes with dread and almost universal disapprobation.

A number of other resolutions follow, of local interest only, but which breathe a spirit similar to the foregoing.

The resolutions were then adopted by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned until the evening.

The night session was taken up entirely with speech-making. The Convention will reassemble this morning with the latter object.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Wills Probated—Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is a list of wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted at the Register's office during the month of March.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Elizabeth Neely	
Frederick Winkler	Mary Winkler.
John D McCormick	James McCormick. Balzalee Meek.
Alexander Glenn	Hannah Glenn, William Thompson.
Lorenz Hoffman	Dorethea Hoffman.
Nancy Bakewell	Benjamin P. Bakewell. B. Gilford Bakewell.
Robert Scott	
Margaret Stewart	Thomas M. Stewart.
William W. Brown	Addison M. Cameron. William Hamilton.
Peter Tesh, Jr	Mary Anne Tesh.
Sarah Schlienberger	William Bell.
Christian Gerber	George Gerber.
Joseph Krieg	Elizabeth Krieg.
L. Winter Fittie	
Jacob Bradwell	Francis Bradwell.
Almira Park	David M. Park.
Priscilla McCaslin	Robert McCaslin.
John Coulter	Joseph Coulter, J. H. Fowler.
Wm. McLean	Mary McLean, Wm. McCullough, Frank W. McLean.
Maria C. Ade	H. R. Geddis.
Thomas Adams	Wm. J. Steen.
John B. Semple	Frank Semple, Charles J. Clarke, John B Jones.
Thomas Bailey	Hannah Bailey.
Samson Peacock	
Lewis Lowry	
G. F. Warner	Franklin Osborne, David S. White, Esq.
Mary Mullen	John Mullen.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Ann W. Robison	G. R. B. Robison	500
J. R. Oxley	Mrs. Bella J. Oxley	2,000
Henry Young	Robert Collins	200
John Adams, e. t. a.	Eliza Adams	5,000
James Trimble	Margaret Trimble	6,000
Mary W. Crumpton	Elizabeth Crumpton	300
Philip Dolan	Kate Dolan	2,400
Samuel Fair	William Hare	1,000
Abraham Otterman	J. W. Otterman	3,000
Bernard McAree	Thos. T. Wightman	100
Chas. Cunningham	Sarah Cunningham	2,500
Jno Hanl	Augustus Hanl	2,000
James Hood	A. M. Brown, Esq	2,500
A. M. Stotler, Esq.	M. B. Stotler	10,000
Patrick McAuley	J. B. McAuley	600
Robert Bailey	Mary J. Bailey	60,000
Adam Greiner	Charles Stoll	600
Marg't Vandergrift	Jas. Vandergrift	4,000
George Falke Stein	M. R. Falkenstein	6,000
John R. Abraham	R. B. Abrsham	200
Conrad Schmidt	Margaret Schmidt	500
Nicholas Schwab	M. A. Schwab	5,000
Mrs. V. R. Stevens	J. A. Stevens	400
Henry Raynor	J. W. Hall, Esq	8,000
Isab. McFarland	Jas. McFarland	1,00
Rev. Patrick Kerr	Rev. J. F. Holland	5,000
J. W. Anawalt	Mrs. K. E. Anawalt	5,000
Amy Sutton	Brisbon Wall	4,000
John Luffy	Peter Remark and Elizabeth Remark	4,000
John Black, Sr	Jacob S. Reymer	26,000
Wm. J. Kirkpatrick	E. Kirkpatrick	100
Robt. Caldwell	Wash. Caldwell	2,500
John Kramer	Elizabeth Kramer	500
Henry H. Gueth	Catharine Gueth	10,000
Elizabeth Such	Geo. A. Such	1,300
Daniel Brose	Mary A. Brose	200
Benj. B. Sleigh	Rachel Sleigh and Jas. J. Robinson	3,000
James McCully	Major Wm. Frew	180,000

ALL FOR FRIENDSHIP.

Munificent Request by the Late Jas. McCully.

Mr. Robert D. Clark, dealer in boat stores, on Water street, has filed through his attorney, Mark Atchison, Esq., a claim for $75,000 against the estate of the late James McCully, Esq., the certificate in the handwriting of Mr. McCully, and addressed to his executors, setting forth that the money was to be given to Mr. Clark on the death of the donor. There was no consideration mentioned, and no relationship between the parties, other than that of a warm and unchangeable friendship. The certificate states that the money is given simply and solely "for friendship and good will." Mr. McCully leaves no children, but has a number of nephews and neices to whom the remainder of the estate reverts. The case is certainly singular, and somewhat at variance with the notions of lucre as set forth in the lines:

"I had my money and my friend;
I lent my money to my friend;
I asked my money of my friend;
I lost my money and my friend."

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending March 30, 1873.

Alcoholism, 2; accident by burn, 1; accident by railroad, 2; asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 1; softening of brain, 1; capillary bronchitis, 2; Bright's disease acute, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 11; convulsions, 2; cystitis, 1; debility, 2; enteritis acute, 2; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; heart hypertrophy, 1; heart valvular disease, 3; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 6; laryngitis acute, 1; malformation of heart, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis subacute, 2; metro-peritonitis, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 6; pleuro-pneumonia, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 4; whooping cough, 1; injury of abdomen, 1; still births, 5. Males, 31; females, 38; white 68; colored, 1. Total 69.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

The Diamond Savings Bank

Of Pittsburgh, allow six per cent. on time deposits.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	116¾
United States 6s, (Coupons)	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, bid	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	116½
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅝
Currency Sixes	123⅝
New 5 Per Cents	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or important to communicate to our readers in regard to trade generally; there was a fair demand for the leading articles and a moderate business was transacted. The weather continues changeable; we have seldom two days of the same kind. Our rivers are in good navigable order to all points. A few days of good weather would improve trade rapidly. Notwithstanding the stage of water there is very little coal going out, in fact, from all that we can learn there is only a limited amount on hand waiting shipment. Bacon—We can report a further advance in most kinds varying from ¼ to ½c per lb. The demand was active and sales were liberal; the leading houses are evidently well pleased with the situation. Flour—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; dealers generally confine their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants. The mills still complain of the low price of flour and the high prices of wheat; the receipts of the latter continue light. Groceries—The market was steady but not as active as we would like to see it; the leading houses are well prepared to meet the wants of the spring trade; now is the time for country merchants to lay in their stocks.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,778
Apples, bbls	256
Corn, sks	287
Barley, sks	850
Oats, sks	2,058
Butter, pks	37
Wheat, sks	495
Bacon, tcs	98
Rye, sks	170

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the customary advance is obtained.

GROCERIES—The market was not to say a very active one; there is plenty of room for improvement; the excitement in goods has produced a check in the demand for foreign articles. The nominal rates are as follows:

COFFEE—Choice Rio 24c; good to prime 22½a23½c. Old government Java 31c; other Javas 27a28c. Roasted Rio 1 lb packages 27c; loose 26½c. Roasted Java 32c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf 12½c; crushed granulated and powdered 12½c; standard A 11¾c, B 11⅝c; ex C 11c; C yellow 10¾c; circle C 10¾c; lower grades 9½a10¼c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 78a80c; prime 74a75c.

SYRUPS—White drips 70c; other grades ranging from 65c to 40c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8a8¼c; Rangoon 7¾a8c.

HAY—The market yesterday appeared firm, although there was no change in prices; we quote as follows: Baled on wharf and on track $25, 28a30.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—Market firm at the advance we have before noted, viz: hams 14a14½c; shoulders sugar cured 8¾a9c; plain 8c. Hams sausage 10c. Dried beef 18c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 10c. Breakfast bacon 12a12½c. Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen. Lard, tierces 9½c; half bbls 10¼c; pearls 11c. Mess pork $17 50. Pigs feet, kegs $2 20; half bbls $4 40.

POTATOES—Firm and tending upward; we note sales at 85a90c per bush.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1 25a1 35 per gallon; maple sugar 15a17c.

PEANUTS—Selling at 4½a5c per lb.

WHISKY—High wines 91a92c per gallon.

CEMENT—We have no change to note in the current rates, Beeson's hydraulic $2a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75 per bbl. Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50, land plaster $3a3 25, Cleveland white lime $1 75a2 00, Eastern $1 50a1 75 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is still stocked with the various articles that come under this head. We quote, apples 5a6c, peaches 6½a7c, blackberries 10a12 per lb.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply, Sackett's blue berries $13a14, Eastern $9 50a 11 per bll.

EGGS—The supply was pretty well up with the demand. Prices have undergone no change and we hear of sales at 20c per dozen.

ALE—We have no change to report as relates to prices or demand; India ale at $11 per bbl; XX ale at $10 per bbl; X ale at $8a9 per bbl. Porter at $10 per bbl; half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing; there is, however, a good local demand for good fruit, and a fair business was transacted at the following prices: fair to medium at $2a2 50; prime to choice at $3a 3 25 per bushel, the principal demand was for the latter description.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up to the demand; we note sales at 45a55c per gallon.

ASHES—We can report a fair jobbing demand; soda ash, favorite brands of common at 4¾a5c; refined at 6c per lb; arsenic at 4a4¼c; nitrate soda at 4¾a5c; pearls at 11c; pots at 9¼a9¼c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; red at 3½a4c; green at 5a6c; hurl at 6½a7c per pound.

BEESWAX—The supply was equal to the demand. The present rates are 33a 35c per lb.

BRAN—The market was a quiet one. We hear of sales in a regular way at $2 50a3 00 per bush.

BAGGING—The supply was up with the demand. We quote Penn mill two bush at 37c; two half bush 43c; three bush 53c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

REMARKS—We have no improvement to note in the wool market as relates to prices or demands; dullness was the continued feature of the market. Growers in this and other sections of the country have already made the discovery when they refused good prices last Fall they made a sad mistake. Most of them have the old clip on hand, and the time for the new clip is drawing near, and unless they make up their minds to accept low figures, they have a fair prospect of having two clips to dispose of instead of one. The knowing ones predict that the next clip will not average more than 45c per lb. The eastern markets are still demoralized. The nominal rates are as follows:

Fine fleece	45a50c
Choice clips	50c
Unwashed	30a32c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

REMARKS—We have nothing new or important for our readers; the market was decidedly dull and there was no mistake about that; prices were no lower; the only difficulty was that there were no purchasers; we quote nominally at 5¾a5⅞c per gallon; at Parker's sales of 4,000 bbls were reported in lots at $2 10a2 15a2 17½ per bbl, a pretty wide range.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report a dull market; there is, however, a good deal shipped East; we quote standard brands at 15½a15¾a16c per gallon.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE April 2.—The *Courier* says: The Petroleum market was quiet and without quotable change in prices; on the upper road there was little doing, the market closing quiet with $2 15 offered and $2 20 asked. At Oil City the market was nominal at $2 40; buyers offering $2 35. The market at Parker's was steady at $2 10a 2 15. At Tidioute the market was quiet and unchanged, closing at $2 10. The home refined market was nominal at $1½c in bulk and 15½c in bbls. Following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

500	bbls	o. p.	$2 15
487	do	t. p.	2 17½
600	do	spot	2 17½
1,000	do	do	2 15

OIL BARRELS.

Market well supplied and prices are without change.

OIL CITY.

400	do	do	2 40

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	do	2 15
2,000	do	do	2 17½
500	do	do	2 17½
300	do	do	2 10
250	do	do	2 10

TIDIOUTE.

2,000	do	do	2 10

OIL CITY, April 2—Market firm and quiet at $2 30; upper road $2 15; lower road $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 2.—Market dull at $2 15.

TITUSVILLE, April 2.—Market quiet and firm; spot $2 20.

ROUSEVILLE, April 2.—Market quiet and unchanged; held at $2 20a2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Market firm.

Standard White	19a19¼c
Crude	13½c
Cases	24¼c
May 1st to 15th	19¾a19½c
May 15th to 31st	19½a19¾c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

CATTLE.

The week's receipts up to this time have been large of through stock and fair for disposal in this market. The attendance was also good so far as buyers were concerned; their purchases were only moderate and most of them were holding back, in expectation that should the receipts increase prices would decline; on the whole, the feeling was not as good as at the date of our last report. The inclination at present is downward, and the sales, taken as a whole, were not up to last weeks. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	6 50a6 75
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200 lbs steers	5 75a6 25
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 25a5 50
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	4 75a5 00
Bulls	3 50a4 00

HOGS.

The receipts were fair, being fully up with the demand. The fact is that the season for large operations is over; the market was less firm than at the date of our last general review and prices have consequently declined. York hogs were less fancied, while prime Philadelphia were more inquired for. The present rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 75
Prime "	6 50a6 65
Prime Yorkers	6 00a6 20

SHEEP.

The receipts were fair with a moderate demand and prices have undergone no change, although the tendency points to lower figures. The market taken as a whole found buyers who did not appear anxious to take advantage of the same. Following were the rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$7 25a7 50
Prime 95 lbs do	6 50a6 75
Prime 85 lbs	5 75a6 25

Common and mixed lots sold at various prices.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, April 1, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of stock by the various railroads centering at the Union yards were moderate. There were also offerings from the adjoining counties. Taken as a whole the market was moderately firm The quantity of cattle on sale this week aried but little from the preceding ones he larger ones consisted chiefly of common and medium descriptions; very few of what may be called prime cattle were offered; as a matter of course prices rule; in proportion to the quality.

Stocks—The supply on sale was limited and mostly of an inferior quality. We noticed farmers from the adjoining counties who were in search of stocks; the ones offered, however, did not meet their views, and the result was, their purchases were small.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Yorkers	$6 90a7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs do	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,300	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200	5 75a6 20
Prime 1,100	5 25 5 75
Fair 1,000	5 00
Bulls	2 50a4 50
Common	4 50a4 75
Cows	3 00a5 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on sale was small; the market was nothing to boast of. As we have before remarked, good sheep at all times command relatively better prices than any other. In regard to prices we have no material change to note. The demand was a fair one, particularly for choice lots, of which there were few on sale.

The current rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 00a7 50
90a 95 lb do do	6 50a6 75
75a 89 lb do do	5 75a6 25

Other sales were made at a variety of of prices as to quality and condition.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was a light one. Trade was slow, being principally for local purposes.

Prices were firm at the following.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 40
Prime "	6 25
Yorkers, prime smooth	6 00
Gair	5 75a5 88

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The financial situation is less distressing to borrowers than yesterday, but nevertheless very stringent call loans ranged from 7 per cent. coin for a brief period; in the afternoon to 1-16, ⅛, ¼, ⅜a½ per cent. per diem, closing at ¼a⅜. The tone fluctuated closely in sympathy with the the alternate favorable and unfavorable rumors as to Treasury assistance. The rumors of yesterday as to the ten millions of legal tenders rests on the fact that a large reserve has been for years kept in the sub treasury here to meet sudden demands upon it, but the officials have not yet received any orders to pay it out. The latest Washington reports indicate the probability of the prepayment, without rebate, of the May interest, or something over sixteen million dollars in gold, but nothing definite is known.

Money is returning slowly from the West, and in a few days currency will flow back from the Middle and Eastern States.

Outstanding legal tender circulation $358,640,000, a slight increase.

Sterling dull at 7¼a7⅜ for sixty days, and 8¼a8¼ sight.

Gold rose from 115⅜ to 117⅝, under purchases for Bull clique, but the advance was partially lost, closing at 117⅜a117½.

Loans 5 to 3-64 for carrying.

Clearings $83,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $22,000.

Custom receipts, $229,000.

Governments firmer but dull.

State bonds quiet and weak. Old Virginias offered at 3 per cent lower.

Stocks irregular and unsettled, the changes in the money rate being reflected in the differences between cash and the regular transactions of about ¼a⅜ per cent. The market opened somewhat lower than last night, but by noon recovered from the decline. Prices were rather heavy at second call, but rallied by 3 P. M., when the rates were about the best of the day. Subsequently a weak feeling set in, and there was a fall of ⅛a⅜ per cent. on the general list, the closing prices being the lowest of the day. Harlem and Wabash were exceptionally heavy, and declined respectively 1 and 3¼ per cent. The transactions of the day were most important in Pacific Mail, at 55¼a56¼a54¾; Western Union at 84½85¼a83½; New York Central at 101¼a101⅝a101¼; Lake Shore at 92½a92⅝a91⅝; St. Paul at 59a60 a58¼.

DRY GOODS.

Business was fairly active with commission houses, and there was an increased animation in jobbing. The trade market is firm for cotton goods and fine makes of woolens; bleached shirtings, wide sheetings, denims and ticks are active; prints are moving freely at 11½c for standard makes, which price is firmly upheld by agents. Foreign dress goods are brisk. The auction rooms were very largely attended to-day by city and country buyers and prices are better.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour dull at $7 50a7 75. Wheat quiet at $1 65a1 67. Corn quiet at 39c. Oats quiet at 38c. Groceries steady. Linseed oil steady with a moderate demand at 93a95c. Eggs dull at 16c. Butter in fair demand and market firm for choice. Cheese in fair demand and market firm. Provisions quiet. Mess pork nominally $16 50. Lard firm; sales of steam were made at 8c; held higher; kettle 8½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8¼a8⅝c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¼c, with jobbing sales; clear generally held at 9½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, April 2.—Cotton in good demand at full prices; low middling 17c 17½c; middling 18¼a18⅝c. Flour quiet and weak; some sales were made at lower rates; superfine winter $4 75a5 50; extra do $6 00a6 75. Wheat dull and prices lower; No 2 spring Chicago $1 21; do soft Iowa $1 32a1 32½. Corn better; No 2 mixed 33a34c; white sacked 32½a33c. Barley firm, spring No 2 85a90c; fancy Iowa $1 30. Oats steady, with a moderate demand, at 27½c. Rye firm at 70a72c. Whisky quiet at 87c. Mess pork firm, at $16 50 offered and refused; sales at $16 75 seller May. Dry salt meats held firmly; no sales, Bacon firm; shoulders 7¼c seller May.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; red $1 87a1 95, amber $1 96a2 00, No 1 Spring $1 75, white $2a2 10; Rye, State and western 78a83c; Corn steady, yellow 64c, white 64a65c; Oats unchanged' white 48a50c, mixed 47a47½c. Provisions firmer, salted shoulders 6¾c, hams in pickle 12a 13c; lard 8¾a7c. Petroleum 13½, refined 19¼a19½c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour dull, western superfine $5a6; extra $6 50a7 50; family $8 25a10. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active and firm; mixed 61c. Oats dull; mixed western 45a46c; white 46a48c. Rye quiet at 80a90c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $17a 17 50. Bulkmeats strong; 9c asked, and 8¾c bid; clear rib sides 9½c; sugar cured hams 12½a14c. Lard strong; 9c asked, and 7¾c bid. Western butter active and firm; new packed 34c; fair to good roll 28a 33c; choice 35c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

MARRIED.

MCILVAINE—BIDDLE—On the 16th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Rome, Italy, by the Rev. Robert I. Nerin, the Rev. JAMES HALL MCILVAINE to Miss GRACE PARR, daughter of the late Hon. Richard Biddle, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DIED.

DUNCAN—On Tuesday, April 1st, JOHN A. DUNCAN, in the 22d year of his age.

HABERMAN—On Monday morning, March 31st, at 12½ o'clock, CECILIA HABERMAN, daughter of Peter and Mary Anne Haberman.

LAUGHLIN—On Monday morning, March 31st, ALICE B., wife of Henry A. Laughlin, in the 33d year of her age.

BARCLAY—In Allegheny City, on the 1st of April, ALEXANDER C. BARCLAY, aged 67 years and 1 month.

NEGLEY—On Thursday, March 27, RUTH NEGLEY, in the 91st year of her age.

ESTEP—March 27, 1873, ELIZA ESTEP, wife of James Estep, aged 23 years.

ANDERSON—On Thursday, March 27, at 2 o'clock, Mary, daughter of Walter and Jane Anderson, aged four years and six months.

HOLMES—On Friday morning, March 28, 1873, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. William Holmes, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

MCSTEEN—On Friday afternoon, March 28, at 3½ o'clock, CATHERINE MCSTEEN.

RIDGWAY—On Tuesday, April 1st, 1873, at 6 o'clock P. M., ROYAL JOSEPHUS RIDGWAY, oldest child of John C. and Catharine Ridgway, aged 3 years, 1 month and 8 days.

PAYNE—On Wednesday morning, April 2d, at 1 o'clock, ALEXANDER PAYNE, in the 68th year of his age.

SAMPSON—April 2d, at 1:30 A. M., ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas J. Sampson, in the 28th year of her age.

Wake up the System.

When the physical energies droop and the mind becomes lethargic, it may be taken for granted that the digestion is impaired and the liver derelict in its duty. Upon the condition of the stomach and liver depend the condition of the blood, and upon the quality of that fluid depends the vigor of the body and the capacity for brain labor. It is, therefore, of the utmos, importance to men engaged in active pursuits, who are subject to attacks of bodily weakness and mental stupor or indifference, to know from what source they can obtain immediate and permanent relief. The tonic and anti-bilious stimulating elements combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, peculiarly adapt that genial preparation to cases of this kind. The rapidity with which it rouses the dormant powers of the muscular and nervous system, is marvellous. Acting first upon the digestive organs, and through them upon the fluids of the body, the nerves and the brain, it renovates, refreshes and regulates, not only the corporal powers, but the mind itself. As debility and its usual concomitant, mental torpor or depression, are often caused, and where they already exist are always aggravated by the damp and variable weather always prevalent in the spring months, persons of feeble stamina and weak nerves, should go through a course of this agreeable stimulant at this season, and indeed would derive great advantage from taking it at least once a day throughout the entire year:

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of treatment in lung diseases by some one who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as to afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city, is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews the life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street.

What did it?—Is no

longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did pefrorm such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville,
Butler county, Pa.
March 2d, 1873. mar3-6tW

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